

AMERICAN FRUITS

For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

Vol. XI

MARCH

No. 3

THE SPRING INFLORESCENCE OF MAGNOLIAS IS GRAND BEYOND DESCRIPTION

THEIR great white, pink and purple cups open in rich profusion before the leaves of other trees appear. The fruits which follow them are large, bright-colored and showy. The leaves are tropical in size and appearance. The trees are naturally of fine habit, and they bloom when quite small. They should be transplanted only in spring.



MAGNOLIA HALLEANA

The illustration shows a pretty dwarf form that opens its snowy, semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia; their flavor is pronounced and delicate. This variety is still rare

PAINESVILLE
NURSERIES

The Storrs & Harrison Co.

PAINESVILLE
OHIO

"SPECIALISTS IN WHATEVER WE PROPAGATE"

A Complete Variety List

Ornamentals, Fruits, Roses, Evergreens,
Clematis, Herbaceous Plants
for

Nurserymen, Dealers, Orchardists, Gardeners
and Landscape Architects

Lowest Prices Consistent With Quality

Our office and nurseries are situated on
the Rochester and Eastern R. R. only
one and one-half hours from Rochester

W. & T. Smith Company

GENEVA, N. Y.

700 Acres

63 Years

Deutzia Lemoinei

Is one of the choicest small shrubs,
covered in the blossoming sea-
son with a profusion of pure
white flowers. We have a
LARGE STOCK. Write for
prices.

ELLWANGER & BARRY

Mount Hope Nurseries

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SPRING 1910

We will have our usual assortment of

Fruits, both large and small

Shades,

Shrubs,

Perennials

and Forest Tree Seedlings

C. M. Hobbs & Sons

BRIDGEPORT, IND.

The "J. & P. Preferred" Stock

(You've heard of it)

**Some Specials for a March Sale
to Close Out**

Tree Hydrangeas,	Tree Lilacs,
Clematis Paniculata,	Snowball Hydrangea,
Large Flowering Clematis,	Weigelas, Eva Rathke, etc.
Spireas,	Forsythias,
Perennials, Fine Collection,	Conifers,
	Gooseberries

ROSES—Our Leading Specialty

Crimson Rambler	Dorothy Perkins,
Baby Rambler Crimson,	White Baby Rambler,
Hybrid Perpetuals,	Miscellaneous Roses,
2,000 Tree Roses,	

MARCH BULLETIN, with Grade Counts, cor-
rected to date, now ready. Send for copy.
Want Lists invited; attractive prices quoted on
above and other surplus.

Jackson & Perkins Company

Growers of The Preferred Stock

NEWARK, (Near Rochester) - - NEW YORK

March first.

Do You Need Cherry Currants Gooseberry Ornamental Shrubs Ornamental Trees?

We have a fine line in the
above stock.

**Our Cherry Surplus is large
and exceptionally good.**

Prices are right

OUR SPRING LIST IS OUT

Arthur Bryant & Son

PRINCETON, ILL.

Waxahachie Nursery Company

Waxahachie, Texas

28,000 Peach, 1 to 2 foot. 31,200 Peach, 2 to 3 foot.
The above in twenty-four varieties. Nice clean stock.
7,000 Plum, 1 to 2 foot. 5,000 Plum, 2 to 3 foot.
4,000 Pear, 3-4 to 1 inch. 5,000 Pear, 5-8 to 3-4 inch. 4,000 Pear, 9-16 to 5-8
inch. Bartlett, Clapp's, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, B. de Anjou. 1,000 Kieffer, 4 to 6
foot. 2,000 Kieffer, 2 to 3 foot.
5,000 Cherry, 1 to 2 foot. 1,000 Cherry, 2 to 3 foot. 7,000 Cherry 3 to 4 foot.
3,000 Cherry, 4 to 6 foot. One Year. Fine Roots. Clean.
5,000 Surplus Roses. Strong Dormant Buds. One Year. 2,000 American Beauty

Let us quote you on the above. Correspondence solicited.

Waxahachie Nursery Company

Waxahachie, Texas.

MY BUSINESS for several seasons
has been growing very rapidly,
and the season just past has far ex-
ceeded any former year. I have there-
fore been compelled to increase my
acreage to meet the growing de-
mand for my plants, and I expect
to build an additional large up-to-
date packing house so that my daily
out-put of plants will be greatly in-
creased during the shipping season.
This will enable me to handle prompt-
ly all orders that I receive. If you
buy strawberry plants, get in commu-
nication with me before contracting
for your next season's supply.

W. W. THOMAS

Anna, Ill.

"The Strawberry Plant Man."

Now is the time to figure **Spring 1910**
on your wants for

We are ready to quote lowest prices on **Orna-
mental Trees, Shrubs, and Tree Seedlings** for
SPRING DELIVERY, 1910. If in need of
genuine **Catalpa Speciosa** or **Black Locust Seed-
lings**, write for prices. We have them in any
quantity.

The Willadean Nurseries

Warsaw, Kentucky

FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Our wholesale trade list, quoting prices for all sizes and sorts of fruit tree stocks, as well as
Ornamental Stocks, is now distributed. In case you have not received it, ask for the same.
It is mailed free on application.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

WRITE DIRECT TO US

TRANSON BROTHERS & D. DAUVESSE'S NURSERIES

BARBIER & COMPANY, Successors

16 Route d' Olivet

Orleans, France

American Fruits

Chief International Journal of the Nursery Trade

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Vol. XI

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1910

No. 3

The Best Year for the Nurseryman

How to Make It So--Opportunity Is Open--Operate Upon the High Plane of Integrity--Prices for Stock Should Insure a Fair Profit

By John S. Kerr, Sherman, Texas

AGRICULTURE in its various forms and allied interests is the most important industry extant. Abundant figures are obtainable to substantiate these claims. Really no one gainsays these facts. The agricultural interests of the Southwest are enjoying an era of prosperity. Our banks are full of agricultural money. This is true, despite the fact of two adverse years, so called. The crops have been rather light, it is true, but the 100 per cent advance in everything the farmer has to sell, with a 50 per cent. reduction of expenses in harvesting, has placed the true agriculturist in prosperous circumstances.

Still Soaring Higher

The ruling prices of all agricultural and live stock products are away up and still soaring higher. There is a reason. The law of supply and demand is behind it. A few years ago there was a great rush to the cities and towns from the country districts, thus over-crowding the city and depleting the ranks of the agriculturists. Consequently, there is today an over-consumption and under-production, hence, the present high prices of agricultural products.

Mark the prediction that the re-action is coming, namely, the exodus from city to country. The pendulum is now springing back. The favorable agricultural conditions are calling to the wage earner of the city to come out to the open country to give himself and family the pure free air, morally and physically, and the healthy, fresh delicious farm products to eat, and share in the high prices for the surplus which are offered by life in the country. They are coming! Everything is conducive to it. The hitherto idle farms are smiling, the fowls are calling, the friendly porker offers his satisfied grunt and an extra curl of his tail in welcome, the frolicing bossy, the lamb and the colt cannot restrain their delight, the truck farms are smiling, the fruits of the trees are blushing and offering their fragrant cheeks in welcome to the returning agriculturist.

"Better Country Life."

More, our wisest statesmen are concerning themselves about a "Better Country Life" for our agricultural classes. The "Conservation of our Natural Resources" is engaging the best thought of our most progressive people. Our commercial clubs are doing much for the agricultural interests and good roads of their various sections. Capitalists and investors are scrutinizing the demand for the "Suburban Home" and the country home and investing their princely fortunes in suburban additions, and making a condition of open air life with city advan-

ages never before enjoyed. The trolley line, the pike road and the Auto are making eminently practical and luxurious, this country life problem.

The politician is catching the inspiration. Even the calamity howling variety will have to take a new tack and pass laws and support the fact that agriculture is the most important element in our commonwealth. Our newly created Department of Agriculture is a long step in this direction, and there are many things yet to follow from this awakening.

What Has This to Do--Much

What has all this to do with our making 1910 the very best year of our history as nurserymen--Much every way. It is emphatically true of the nurserymen, as all other industries, that as goes agriculture so goes the commonwealth. The nurseryman has to do with the higher and the more intensive features of agricultural possibilities and their development largely depend upon the nurseryman. It is the nurseryman who maintains the most efficient experimentation, originating, testing, proving and introducing the most successful fruits and ornamental trees, vines and shrubbery. It is the nurseryman who causes the comfortable orchards, the fruit gardens, the sweet smelling flowers, the climbing vines and the ornamental trees of the homes of both country and city, as well as public parks, play grounds and cemetery grounds. The commercial side of horticultural progress which is adding largely to the resources of the south, is due largely to the enterprise of the nurserymen. The famous Elberta, Mamie Ross, Early Wheeler, Bell of Georgia, peaches and many other new varieties of fruits which are enriching our southern fruit growers and swelling the deposits in our banks, are for most part the introductions of nurserymen.

Startling the World

The development of the south is startling the world, and horticulture is occupying no mean place in that development. It is easy to see my brother nurserymen that the part we are playing and still to play in the development of our beloved southland is no mean one. The development of our horticultural interests is largely in our hands. The part we have played in this work is an earnest of the future. It is needless to admonish you to be loyal to the trust. There is no reason to fear that we will come short of our full duty. Then why not make 1910 the best year in our history? It is plain that the opportunity is open before us. It is up to us to use these wonderful possibilities. How best to proceed in its accom-

plishment is a question for every one of us to decide for himself. Truly in this as in all other lines, largely, "every man is the architect of his own fortune." Yet there are many points which may well be observed by us all. Allow me to suggest a few.

High Plane of Integrity.

First of all, let us remember that we be brethren, that there is a large element of prosperity which we share in common. We owe it as a common duty to uphold the dignity and high standard of the nursery business. The day of "wild-catting" in nursery practice, while never permissible in the past nor present, certainly has no place with us in the future. From the nurseryman and salesman to the grower, let our methods and dealings be set upon the high plane of integrity, probity and fairness. May we also be alert, watchful and progressive in everything tending to the uplifting and advancement of our calling. Let us continue to originate and introduce only the finest varieties. Let us grow better stock, do better grading, better packing and delivering, enforcing only the highest and best methods in our selling and in our delivering. Let the same high standards prevailing in the growing be enforced among our salesmen. The day of the "Shyster" salesman has gone for ever, none but the highest and best business methods permissible or successful. Charge good prices for improved up-to-date stock. Everything the nurseryman uses has doubled in price of late years, therefore an advance in prices of his products is proper and right.

Your customers will not object to paying a price that will insure a fair profit. In fact, the world despises "Cheap-John" stuff and appreciates and wants to pay well for the better article.

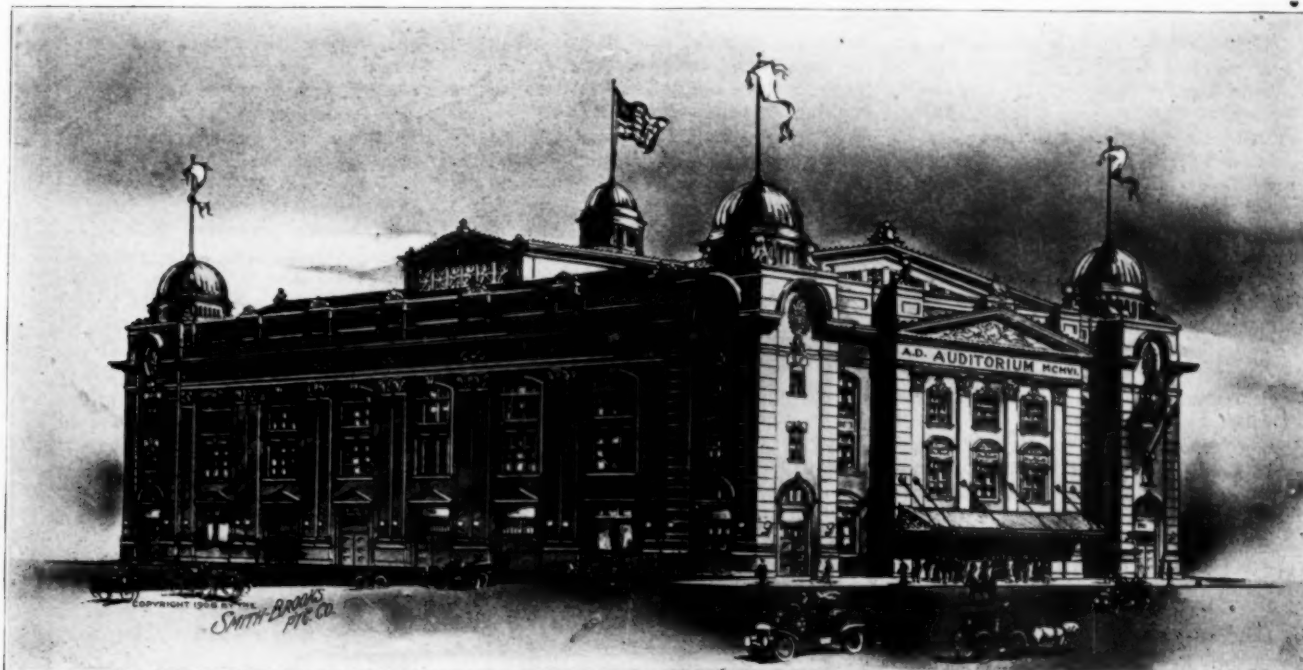
Must Have Organization

Finally let me say, "In union there is strength." Every progressive enterprise today must have organization. There are nearly three hundred nurseries to whom the Department of Agriculture has issued certificates of inspection. Of these perhaps two hundred are nurserymen proper, the others only growing and selling a few trees on the side. The Texas Nurserymen's Association is working for and is promoting the interests of the nursery business of Texas in general and should be supported by every nurseryman in the state. We should have two hundred members, the membership fee being two dollars annually, would give us a fund of four hundred dollars annually with which to work for our general interests, and we need it. Thousands of dollars are being sav-

(Continued on page 53)

American Association of Nurserymen

Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention--Denver, Colorado, June 8-10, 1910



AUDITORIUM AT DENVER

There is every indication that this year's gathering of the nurserymen of the United States at Denver, Colorado, June 8th, 9th and 10th, will be a large and enthusiastic one. The new secretary, John Hall, of Rochester, N. Y., is busy looking after details, and expects shortly to issue a circular letter to members setting forth the arrangements made for hotel accommodations and terms, as well as information concerning railroad rates and special offers. The competition on the part of hotels has been lively. Those who know anything about "The Queen City of the Plains," know also that it is a popular convention center, and an ideal place for an association like that of the American nurserymen to meet in during the "Month of Roses."

The Entertainment Committee have not been asleep, either. Chairman Frank A. Weber, Peter Youngers and A. M. Ferguson met in Denver, Feb. 17th, and arranged for the following entertainment to be given by the Western Nurserymen to the members attending the national convention of the American Association of Nurserymen:

Afternoon of June 8th, the ladies attending the convention will be given a sight-seeing trip through Denver and vicinity.

Afternoon of June 9th, the ladies will be entertained at a matinee in one of the theatres; and on

Friday, June 10th, (subject to the action of the Program Committee) the committee has arranged for a sight-seeing trip over the Moffat Route to Corona, for the members and their ladies. This is said to be the finest scenic route out of Denver, and has

been styled by eminent civil engineers as the greatest piece of engineering in the world. This trip will be given free to members and their ladies, and nurserymen are urged to take advantage of this splendid display of hospitality. Luncheon will be served on the trip. A special train will leave Denver at a convenient hour in the morning, returning in the late afternoon.

Other features have also been arranged, which will be announced later. The Western Nurserymen hope that the members from the East will be well represented. Besides those already mentioned, the members of the entertainment committee are: F. H. Stannard, ex-officio; J. W. Hill, C. G. Ferguson, and Geo. B. Fravert.

The Brown Palace Hotel will be Convention Headquarters.

Association members should make reservations of rooms at this hotel at once.

On Good Soil Crown Gall Rot Off

John S. Kerr gave instances of crown gall on peach trees where orchards were badly diseased and condemned, but left to grow, bore fruit well for ten years, then were dug up and crown galls found to be dead and the trees suffering no perceptible inconvenience. There are numerous such instances. On most good soils the galls die and rot off. In poor and very sandy soils they frequently kill the trees. In fact, many poor sandy soils produce this disease after the trees leave the nursery.

A. D. Jackson of Denison, President of the State Horticultural Society, said, fourteen years ago he planted apple trees with crown gall, and they are still bearing and are vigorous and healthy.

D. J. Muncy, has a similar experience with trees effected with crown gall in the Plains Country.

Another Optimist

Secretary J. Lewis Elsworth of the Massachusetts board of agriculture has joined the ranks of the rapidly increasing company

who believe New England has entered upon an area of development which will place that section of the country where it rightfully belongs, at the head of the agricultural districts of America. His statement concerning conditions as they now are and as they are bound to be within the next few years is inspiring, for it is replete with optimism in every paragraph. His optimism is that of the builder and can be embraced with profit by every man who has to do with New England and the development of New England resources.

Seventy-five Per Cent. Increase

While Maine and New England orchardists are urged to get busy and take advantage of their opportunities for apple culture, Oregon and Washington are increasing their fruit industry with a rapidity that should incite emulation. A Spokane fruit inspector estimates the increase in bearing orchards in that vicinity will swell the 1910 crop of apples and peaches to nearly 75 per cent, more than the record-breaking crop of 1908. Where 1918 cars were sufficient to take care of shipments two years ago it is estimated that 3500 cars will be required this year.

Boquet of Red Berries

G. S. Christy, Johnson, Neb., created quite a sensation by appearing at the sessions of the State Horticultural Society wearing a boquet of ripe red strawberries on the lapel of his coat. They were of the famous Rock hill variety, which he exploits. Plants in his beds at Johnson bore freely all summer and fall up to November. On the 15th of September he shipped fifteen plants of this variety to a greenhouse at Lincoln, and had them planted in beds under glass.

During the month of January there were 270,000 seedling trees shipped into this country from Kansas, says the Salt Lake City "Tribune," and these are being inspected by County Horticultural Inspector J. C. Stay, according to his report filed with the county commissioners Tuesday. There were 6500 pear trees dipped for paraphis during the month.

James J. Hill says that some day the hills on the north bank of the Columbia river west of Pasco in Washington, will produce grapes in quantity and quality equal to the valley of the Rhine.

To What Extent Is Woolly Aphis a Dangerously Injurious Insect?

Excerpts From Address by President J. W. McNary Before Ohio Nurserymen's Ass'n.

THIS association came into being under stress of necessity, and has already demonstrated its usefulness. This organization, now on a permanent basis, with an executive committee always ready for business in an emergency, is practically an insurance of the interests of Ohio nurserymen. The character of the laws that apply to our business activities and their administration are proper subjects for deliberation. The Ohio Nurserymen's Association cannot afford, and has no disposition to limit the protection that the nurseryman is morally, as well as legally, bound to give his customer, the planter and fruit grower. The nurseryman must not impair the confidence of the buying public that they will receive clean stock from any reputable nurseryman. The planter is now in little danger of the infestation of his premises from the nursery stock he plants, but I am persuaded that there are very few communities where clean trees, direct from the nursery are not in danger of becoming infested with their surroundings.

As far as the scale situation is concerned, changed conditions ever since our present law was enacted, must perforce, be recognized. The first efforts of the law makers and those acting under such laws were to check and resist the advance of the scale and protect uninterested communities from infestation. So far as this purpose of these earlier laws, and the sometimes drastic administration of them is concerned, they have resulted in a most dismal failure. If there is a single community in the United States where the San José scale has refrained from intruding, out of courtesy to its law makers and respect for its laws, the incident has not come to my knowledge. The fact is, the spread of the scale has steadily advanced wholly regardless of all laws.

Fruit growers now regard protective measures and appliances a necessary part of their equipment. The planter must treat his trees from the time they are planted through their natural life. The farmer with his orchard for domestic purposes is face to face with the same necessity. The planter's anxiety to receive clean stock is of course sincere,

but necessarily but momentary, as he must at once begin his protective measures against their new environments, which measure will not be momentary but constant and persevering. There is now no danger of the nurseryman spreading the San José scale, for it is practically impossible for him to send his trees into an uninfested community. In view of this fact, and the further fact that the little insect is attending to the dissemination of its kind in its own irresistible way, the usual official pro-

and visiting nurserymen, and after selling the trees we find that 10 per cent. to 50 per cent of them must be thrown away. I am safe in saying that nothing so rankles in the bosom of the nurserymen as an experience like this, hence we will be more than interested in the experience in the treatment of this pest.

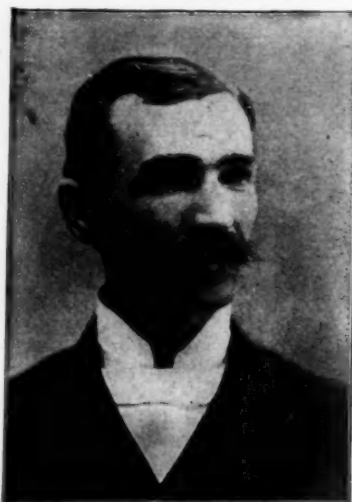
It does seem, however, that there is imperfect knowledge as to the extent to which the woolly aphis is an injurious insect, particularly in the orchards of the middle west. The illusive character of the insect is well known to nurserymen. It will appear without warning, either in its aerial or subterranean form or both, and remains until the nurseryman thinks he has discovered some conditions that foster it and others that restrict it, and remedies that destroy or prevent it; just about the time his theories have been deduced something occurs, or some unexplainable phase of the aphis situation develops to explode most of his theories, and create distrust in the rest of them. The perplexed nurserymen scratches his head and finds himself coming out of the same hole he went in at as far as the aphis situation is concerned.

In view of its jack-o-lantern habits in the nursery, it would seem that the real danger from aphis infested nursery trees is largely problematical and this is just the point on which we desire authentic information,—actual knowledge based on actual experience and physical investigation. There are opinions and theories in abundance but what is wanted is actual knowledge. Instances of aphis-infested trees planted long before the days of fumigation and restrictive laws, have resulted in long-lived and profitable orchards, showing no effect of aphis infestation in after years, may be cited.

Let me repeat the question, "To what extent here in Ohio is the woolly aphis a dangerously injurious insect?"

Permit me to suggest that this association proceed to compile the available information on the subject, and if necessary arrange in conjunction with the experiment station, for working out the problem in ac-

(Continued on page 59)



J. W. McNARY

fective measures should be regarded as adequate, in giving the planter sufficient assurance of clean stock.

We will this afternoon hear testimony on the expert treatment of the woolly aphis, a subject of very great importance to nurserymen everywhere. In many respects the woolly aphis is the most annoying and exasperating pest the nurseryman has to deal with. We all know with what care we cultivate, prune, spray and watch over apple trees through the usual three long years of their nursery life, succeeding as we usually do in the production of a block of trees we are proud to show prospective customers



Write Us For Prices on
the following:

California Privet
Catalpa Bungei
Weeping Mulberry
Etc.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	12 to 18 in.
	35000	40000	50000
CATALPA BUNGEI —Fine straight stems	5 1/2 ft stems	6 ft stems	
Good Heads	2000	5000	
TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY —Straight Stems			
Good Heads	1500	500	

SHADES by the Car Load

	2 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 in.
Elm, American	300	500	1500	2000	2000	2000
Hackberry	400	600	800	1000	2000	10000
Locust (black or yellow)	500	800	2000	3000	5000	10000
Maple (silver or soft)	100	200	300	1500	5000	5000
Poplar, Carolina	200	200	100	100	300	300
" Lombardy	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000
Sycamore	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000
Willow, American Weeping	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000
" Babyonica	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000
" Thurlow	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000
" Wisconsin	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000

ROSES Hardy Climbers—Extra Heavy—H. P.
Fine Teas—all, choice field grown

Correspondence Solicited

Texas Nursery Company
SHERMAN, TEXAS

To The Trade

FROM date until shortly revised, we offer to the trade exceptionally handsome blocks. Carloads can be shipped from Louisiana, Mo., or from our several branch plants at Portland, N. Y., Dansville, N. Y., Perry, O., Fayetteville, Ark., Etc.

Apple

Two year and one year: Banana, Newtown, Spitzenberg, Stayman Winesap, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, York Imperial, McIntosh, Alexander, Rome Beauty, Transcendent, etc.

Cherry

Two year and one year: The Montmorencies and other varieties as Bing, Lambert, Royal Ann, Tartarian, etc. The quality is unexcelled. Right prices on carload lots.

Pear

Standard and Dwarf, including: Bartlett, Anjou, Lincoln, Comice, Easter Beurre, Howell, Seckel, Clapp, Flemish.

Peach

Elberta, Muir, Lovell, Phillips, Crawford, Levy, etc.

Apricot

Can furnish by the carload: Blenheim, Royal, Tilton, Superb, Harris, Early May, Montgamet.

Quince

Bourgeat, Orange, Missouri Mammoth, Meech.

Currant

London Market, Pomona, White Crape, Red Cross, Wilder, Victoria, Prince Albert.

Gooseberry

Houghton, Pearl, Smith, Downing, Mountain, Josselyn.

Grape

Moore Early, Campbell, Worden, Concord, Niagara, White Muscat, Black Cornichon, Thompson Seedless, Flame Tokay. Our grape Nurseries are in the heart of the Chautauqua Grape Belt. We can furnish the quality in grape.

Plum, Blackberry, Dewberry, Raspberry, Japan Pear Seedlings, etc.

Norway Maple. Handsome trees.

Ornamentals

A complete line, including a superb assortment of Budded Lilac, Roses, etc.

Stark Bros' Nurseries & Orchards Co.

General Offices, Louisiana, Missouri.

Nebraska State Horticultural Society

Forty-first Annual Meeting a Marked Success--Encouraging Reports--Fine Fruit Crops

By E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

THE forty-first annual meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society was held in the Assembly Room, Agricultural Hall at the University Farm near Lincoln, Jan. 18, 19th and 20. Sixteen state associations met at the State Farm or in Lincoln during the same week. This brought in the usual attendance of wide awake, progressive people from the state. The papers and discussions were all of usual interest and the displays of fruit and floral exhibits were the best ever gotten together at a winter meeting.

The orchardists were under the influence of a fairly successful crop of fruit and expressed the feeling that if the members of the society and the community could be aroused to use their best endeavors, Nebraska would make as successful a showing of fruit as any of her competitors. We cull from statements and papers presented and some creditable yields reported.

Encouraging Reports

G. A. Marshall of Arlington reported having grown and marketed in the season of 1909, twelve thousand bushels of apples, selling his crop to a Chicago packer, six thousand bushels of these apples were grown on eight acres of land.

Two thousand bushels of Ben Davis apples were grown on one hundred trees, or an average of twenty bushels to the tree. The

age of these trees was sixteen years. Mr. Marshall reported that he had gathered thirty-five bushels of Jonathan apples in 1909 from one tree, aged twenty-eight or twenty-nine years. He had repeatedly grown twenty bushels of Grimes Golden and Jonathan from single trees. Mr. Marshall also reported that he had kept a careful record of one of their orchards and found that charging the orchard with three dollars per acre rent of land, with all expense of planting, care and cultivation, charging interest on the principal invested, the returns were now fifty-five hundred dollars over and above the expense of rent, labor and interest on the investment.

The E. T. Hartley orchard four and a half miles north of Lincoln, aged twelve years, has been rented for five years to Chas. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson began pruning the orchard of ninety acres last winter and will finish pruning this winter. Purchasing two power sprayers, the orchard was carefully sprayed three times, the fruit picked, packed, and marketed with the result that he picked fifty-five hundred barrels of apples. The expense of rental, spraying, pruning, picking, packing and barrels, hauling the crop to town, amounted to a little more than six thousand dollars, showing that the initial cost of his fruit so far enumerated was about one dollar and twenty cents a barrel, about

70 per cent of this fruit was first class and he was selling his better class of fruit for about three dollars and a half per barrel.

Fine Fruit Crops

Mr. G. S. Christy of Johnson County had successfully marketed fifteen hundred dollars worth of Winesap from six acres or two hundred and fifty dollars per acre; two hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre from his Gano and Ben Davis, three hundred and fifty dollars per acre from his Jonathan; his Grimes Golden had yielded and sold for at the rate of \$1,000 per acre.

From small fruit plantations, Mr. Christy reported that his blackberries had yielded a profit of one hundred dollars per acre, this for a period of fifteen years. Mr. Christy also was very much interested in the behavior of the Rockhill Strawberry. This strawberry yields fruit all the fall, a novelty which near to large cities, as in Ohio, can be sold as reported by Mr. Crawford, at forty cents a quart. Mr. Christy reported that when the ground froze in late November, one plant had fifty specimens of fruit. By placing some of these plants in a green house, he was able to appear at the meeting with his coat decorated with sprays of strawberries.

Mr. E. F. Stephens reported the sale of fruit from his home plant at Crete to be eleven thousand five hundred dollars, and

Budding Stocks

WE HAVE TO OFFER

50,000

Apple Seedlings

Strictly No. 1, 3-16 and up all branched roots, and

150,000

No. 2, 2 to 3-16 branched roots—for immediate shipment

These Are Our Own Growing

We do not handle Imported Apple Seedlings.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

Topeka, Kansas

No danger of Browned Tailed Moth in home-grown Seedlings

AMERICAN FRUITS

Pocket Directory

For the Year 1910.



\$1.00 Per Copy.

American Fruits Publishing Co.

39 State Street

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

after deducting expense of pruning, spraying, cultivating, picking, packing, barrels, marketing, this orchard gave a profit of twenty-five per cent. on a valuation of two hundred fifty dollars per acre. He also reported that his branch commercial orchards had returned, as his share of the profits, forty-five hundred dollars for the year of 1909. These branch orchards are expected to very greatly improve as they become older and more nearly able to bear a full crop.

Mr. Stephens reported picking thirty-nine bushels of apples from one tree, thirty-six years planted. Other small tracts had yielded at the rate of fifteen hundred bushels per acre.

There is a growing disposition on the part of intelligent business men to rent orchards, prune, spray, cultivate and properly handle same, throw them into bearing and develop handsome profit. Mr. Allen, head of the

Allen Packing Co. of Nebraska City, has by two years rental and care of orchards in that district, been able to develop a profit equal to the entire value of the orchards and the land on which they stand.

Advancement in Horticulture

The society was very fortunate in having with them Prof. J. C. Whitton, of Columbia, Mo. This gentleman discussed in a very interesting manner the recent advancement made in horticulture, showing the very great progress that has been made in all branches of horticultural work within the past ten years. Prof. Whitton discussed the experimental work which has been carried on in his Department at the Columbia Institution, showing that judicious spraying with Bordeaux developed increased hardiness in the fruit bud, bloom and young fruit. Close observations and actual tests have determined that by suitable spraying and protection of the trees from fungus diseases, the trees developed into bloom and set fruit at the usual period in the spring, this bloom or young fruit from trees in vigorous state of health could endure unharmed six degrees lower temperature than bloom from trees in orchards not sprayed. The commercial orchardist should therefore, avail himself of the greatly increased ability of the tree to withstand unfavorable spring temperature by spraying with fungicides at suitable time.

Prof. Whitton made some very interesting statements in regard to actual results secured from judiciously sprayed orchards in comparison with orchards not sprayed. He also discussed the value of organization among fruit growers. Within a few years there has sprung up among our orchardists strong disposition to avail themselves of the advantages of organization. This enables them to purchase their supplies to better advantage and market their product for more money and to distribute their fruit with such intelligence as not to glut certain markets and leave others not supplied.

Use of Cold Storage

He felt quite sure that the next ten years would see a very marked advance in the use of cold storage. That with the largely increased use of cold storage, the grower would avoid throwing the bulk of his crop on the market at picking time and the period of marketing could be distributed over a period of six months, equal values and securing better net returns. Illustrating the results that are secured by very skilful care and the effort to produce a product of highest quality, Prof. Whitton mentioned that in France, varieties like Winter Colville, a very attractive apple, much favored in that country, sometimes is grown to a weight of three-fourths pound and marketed in very attractive fashion, sold as high as seventy-two cents each on French market. The same variety when weighing only half as much, would sell for only one-seventh of the price above noted. This was mentioned as an illustration of the advantage of growing fruit to the highest state of perfection in texture, color, quality and form.

He also illustrated from the experience of certain Virginia growers, who were able to market a small percentage of their fruit in attractive form in forty pound boxes, sometimes selling this fruit as high as seven dollars or eight dollars a box, securing from one quarter of the fruit, marketed in this manner as much money as from the re-

mainder of the crop sold at around two dollars a barrel.

Exhibits.

The florists from Omaha, Lincoln, Falls City and Grand Island decorated a long, broad table down through the center of the hall with exhibits of carnations, roses and other flowers, all very successfully displayed in a manner to draw enthusiastic comments from all who visited the room. The display of fruit more than filled the first hall and overflowed into a second room. E. F. Stephens of Crete, Neb., occupied all of one side and one end of the first hall, the State Society occupying the other side of the hall, with selection of fruit which had previously been exhibited at Council Bluffs Exposition. The competing exhibits were nearly all displayed in the second room. The premiums awarded will doubtless be reported later.

Rev. C. S. Harrison, who has long been President of the Society of Parks and Forests was elected President of the State Horticultural Society. The other officers were reelected to serve the succeeding year. Under the efficient management of the present corps of officers, the Society feels that it is going forward to greater and stronger work.

We offer for Spring 1910

Honeysuckle, M. Fragrant—2 yr.
Forsythia Fortunei, 2-3 and 3-4.
Spiraea Aurea, 2-3 and 3-4.
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Sweet William.

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Special—20,000 California Privet

L. F. DITTMANN, 27, Belleville Ill

Ornamental Nurseryman Wanted.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent Ornamental nurseryman. One familiar with varieties, propagating, transplanting, etc.

Address, SILVA-BERTHOLDT COMPANY, Newcastle, California.

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Cherry Trees

1 and 2 years old.

The best the market affords.

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VINCENNES, IND.

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A general stock of hardy Northwestern Varieties that will succeed anywhere. It will pay you to get my Free Descriptive Catalogue. It is accurate, concise and original, and based upon 25 years' experience in South Dakota. The best of its kind in the Northwest to-day.

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MINNESOTA

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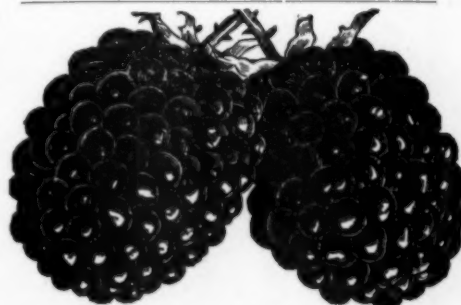
Complete assortment of Fruit and Ornamental stock in all varieties suited to northern culture. A specialty of Hardy Shade Trees, Windbreak Stock, Evergreens (Coniferous), Deciduous Shrubs, Apples and Native Plums

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Lake City, Minn.

Established 1868.

1200 Acres



EVERYTHING IN SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

ASK FOR PRICE LIST

W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O

Better Collections on Deferred Payments

By J. W. Tucker, Waxahachie

IN the successful prosecution of a business undertaking, there is no feature connected with that business which plays a more important part than that of making collections, for, it goes without comment, if we stay in business we must make collections. It is not a difficult matter to sell the product of any business in whatever line you may choose, and do so profitably as far as the margin of profits is concerned, from the standpoint of sales alone, but unless sales are made in such a way that the ultimate results are profitable, no business can long maintain itself. Then we might say the first important step toward making better collections is to make sales in the right way. In the retail nursery business where we depend on solicitors to make the volume of our sales we can raise not only the standard of collections but of the business in general if we will raise the standard of the men whom we employ as our representatives. Get business men, men who are able to meet the demands of almost any proposition that may come up in the handling of our business. You will perhaps say you will have to pay this class of men more than you do the ordinary canvasser in the nursery business of the past—you can afford to do so for they will handle your business in a

more satisfactory way and in the end make you more money.

One Thing Necessary

While the above statements are all true, from my observation and experience in the handling of collections, I believe that there is one thing the nursery interests will be forced to do before our standard of collections will ever be what it should be, and that one thing is to inculcate in the mind of the planter that nursery stock has an intrinsic value and is worth one hundred cents on the dollar. We can make a step toward this education by dealing strictly with them and counting trees, etc., as we would count our nickels and dimes.

So much for improvement of collections in a general way. The question that worries the retail nurseryman perhaps more than any other, is that of making collections on deferred payments. This is true by reason of the fact that a large per cent. of his profits at the close of each year is wrapped up in this part of his assets called notes and accounts, and to realize those profits he must make collection. It is a matter of impossibility to go through a year's business without incurring assets in these two forms, but fortunate is the concern that is able to reduce them to the minimum. Now that we see they are and will continue to be a part of our business, the man who handles them most successfully will enjoy more fully the profits of his business to which he is so justly entitled.

Cause of Deferred Payments.

The cause of most deferred payments in the business of the up-to-date nursery concern is traceable to weather and crop conditions in restricted sections of territory. When certain sections of territory are drouth stricken or affected in a general way, cash collections are unavoidably poor and the only sensible thing left to do is to make settlements by note. Quite often in this settlement by a promise to pay at some future date, the customer becomes disgruntled and does not take proper care of stock simply because he has no money invested in same, and also has our liberal contract in which we agree to help him stand his losses for the first year, and in some cases even the second and third. When paper of this kind comes due it is nothing but natural for you to receive in reply to your request for settlement that they do not want to pay for dead stock. Then your troubles in making collection of deferred payments begin. Is the purchaser to blame, or have we, by our actions of liberality, led him to believe that the stock we have delivered him is not worth what he has agreed to pay for it, and that we can afford to make settlement with him on this obligation for fifty cents on the dollar. I believe that if the nurserymen will impress on the minds of their patronage that nursery stock is worth just what they are asking for it, and give said patronage to understand when stock is delivered to them

that they owe the stipulated amount of original contract, and that upon delivery of stock in good condition the responsibility of the nurseryman ends and rests solely on the purchaser, our collections, whether they be cash or deferred payments, will be raised to the standard of the most conservative business in other lines of merchandising.

Simmer the Proposition Down.

The reason that deferred collections are scattered over a large area will cut no figure in making 100 per cent. collection if we will eliminate all room for a difference of opinion as to whether or not a collection is just. Simmer the proposition down until there is left but one question in the mind of the man

(Continued on page 53)

3,000,000 Strawberry Plants of All Standard Varieties

Grown expressly for plants alone. Grown in rich, seasoned, bottom land. All plants graded, using nothing but first-class plants, nicely trimmed and packed in moss.

Prompt Shipment. 35 Varieties

Usual terms to all responsible Nurserymen and Dealers.

BRADLEY & BRADLEY
MAKANDA, ILL.

BARGAINS

500 two-year Rambler Roses, in six leading kinds
500 Grapes, 2yr. eight leading kinds.
2000 Double Pink Paeonies.
150 Snowball, 3 foot.
Clematis Paniculata, nice plants for planting in nursery.

LEVANT COLE, Battle Creek, Mich.

Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora

(American Everblooming Hydrangea)
We offer the largest stock of strong 2-year old plants in America, of this Finest Hardy Ornamental Shrub introduced in 50 years, and at extremely attractive prices. Also strong plants of Teas' Snowball Hydrangea, (Hydrangea Clnerea Sterilis) a distinct native species from the first mentioned, but a fitting companion to it. Also Ornamental Shrubs, Peonies, Lilacs, Dahlias, Gladiolas, Iris, Hardy Herbaceous Plants in great variety. List free.

E. Y. TEAS, Centerville, Ind.

BIG SURPLUS OF CONCORD Grape Vines Cheap

3 year No. 1, 2 year No. 1, 1 year No. 1, 1 year No. 2 and 1 year No. 3.

All carefully graded up to highest standard.
Also full stock of other varieties and Small Fruits.

LEWIS ROESCH & SON, Fredonia, N. Y.

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1910 Edition

† Compiled from Official Reports.

* Contains Names of Nurserymen who are Actually in Business in Every State in the Union and in Canada.

Price, \$1.00

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Young Stock ^{For Lining Out}

Soft Maple Seedlings

White Oak Seedlings



Asparagus, 2 yr. fine, Evergreens,
Shade Trees, Shrubs, Grape, Dew-
berries, Horseradish, Rhubarb, etc.



Wild Bros. Nursery Co.

Established
1875

Sarcoxie, Mo.

Special Train for the Denver Convention

By F. A. Weber, Nursery, Mo.

ON account of having a number of inquiries as to the possible arrangements that could be made for members that intend going to the Denver Convention I have looked up the question a little.

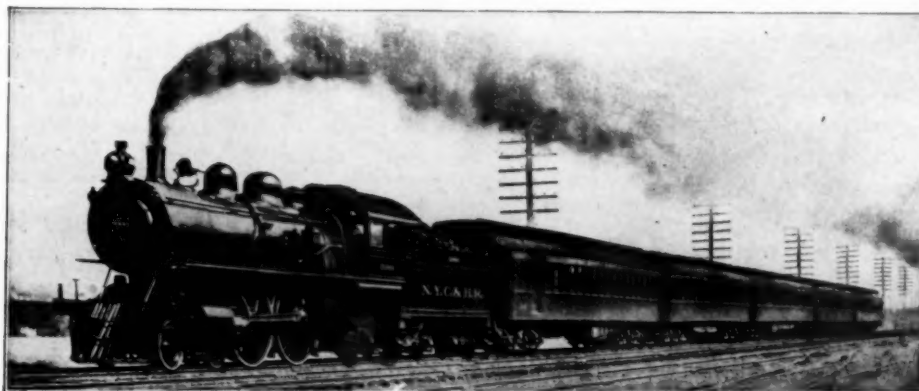
The Burlington Route has a fine train out of St. Louis every day at 2.05 p. m. arriving at Denver the following day at 4.05. This would put us into Denver in good time. We

could get up a car or two here, one car could be gotten together at Chicago to pick up the Ohio and Eastern Nebraska members and another could be gotten together at Kansas City or St. Joseph. This would give us five or six cars.

We could start out of St. Louis with three or four cars pick up the Kansas City car at St. Joseph and the Chicago and Omaha car at Oxford Junction, Nebraska. This would

can get as much as five cars they will run a special train to follow their limited train and give us a special dining car and an extra observation car to be used as a smoking car, etc.

The rates have not yet been established and it is impossible to give an definite data on this subject; but understand that reduced rates will be in effect by the time our meeting comes off.



would have a daylight run up through Missouri and along the Mississippi River to Hannibal, Mo. We would get into St. Joseph, Mo., in good time for connecting trains for a night run through the eastern part of Nebraska and a daylight run through the western part of Nebraska and Eastern Colorado.

If it were possible to make up a special car out of Rochester, another out of Phila-

delphia or New York City, and we could get up a car or two here, one car could be gotten together at Chicago to pick up the Ohio and Eastern Nebraska members and another could be gotten together at Kansas City or St. Joseph. This would give us five or six cars.

I think that if the members that intend going to the convention could get together on some such arrangement, it will make a very enjoyable trip.

The Burlington people have promised me that they would make a special effort to give us the best possible service and if we

I also understand that parties from the East can have their tickets read via St. Louis going and via Chicago coming back. This will make it convenient for eastern members wanting to stop over in Chicago on their way home.

Irving Rouse and family, Rochester, N. Y., are on a trip to Panama, the Bermudas and West Indies.

Largest Grower in America of Grape Vines

OTHER SPECIALTIES:

Currants and Gooseberries

Introducer of

Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry
and Fay Currant

OVER THIRTY YEARS WITH NO CHANGE
WHATEVER IN OWNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT

OUR main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Our stock this season has made very heavy growth and we have ordered extra boxing to meet this necessity. Box and packing free.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

GEORGE S. JOSSELYN

Fredonia, N. Y.

WOOD LABELS

For Nurserymen and Florists

Printed and Plain Labels. Wired and Unwired

Facilities for the handling of your requisites, combined with the quality of our product is unsurpassed.

Samples and prices are at the command of a communication from you.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.

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DAYTON, OHIO

It is Up to You

If you have not gotten complete control of the dread

San Jose Scale

WE KNOW THAT PRATT'S

'SCALECIDE'

will do it more effectively than Lime-Sulphur, for less money and less labor—five years of proofs.

PRICES:—In barrels and half barrels 50c per gallon; 10 gallon cans \$6.00; five gallon cans \$3.25; one gallon cans \$1.00.

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If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30 cents per gallon is the equal of anything else

B. G. PRATT & Co., Mfg. Chemists, 50 Church St., New York City

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Advertisements should reach this office by the 15th of the month previous to date of publication. Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1910

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Programme—J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.

Publicity—Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.

Exhibit—E. P. Bernardin, Parsons, Kan.

Arrangements—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

Editing Report—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

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Forestry—C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.

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North Dakota—Oscar H. Will, Bismarck.

Tennessee—E. W. Chattin, Winchester.

Texas—J. R. Mayhew, Sherman.

Virginia—W. T. Hood, Richmond.

Wisconsin—T. J. Ferguson, Wauwatosa.

Mississippi—S. W. Crowell, Rich.

Utah—P. A. Dix, Roy.

Attaining Higher Ideals

In these busy days of business we are apt to overlook much of the result of thought as presented at conventions. So encouraging an address as was that of President J. R. Mayhew of the Texas Nurserymen's Association at the meeting of that body in January that we wish to direct special attention to it as it appears in another part of this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS.

One point in particular deserves our notice. That is Mr. Mayhew's reference to his observation that the nurseryman of today is striving for higher ideals. Not that the nurseryman is in greater need for such striving than his fellow man in other business; but it is a matter of note that he is keeping pace with the tendency of the times to evince a spirit of brotherly love and kindness in all matters. In our opinion co-operation, not competition, is the foundation of progress in modern times. After all, as Mr. Mayhew says, why should not the spirit of fellowship dominate our lives? Let it be more than ever manifest at the coming convention in Denver. We bespeak a liberal expression of it there, from East, South and West.

To Promote Georgia Interests

The Georgia Fruit Exchange, through Manager, I. M. Fleming, is preparing for publication and distribution among the membership of this organization a pamphlet which will have as its aim the securing of better fruit in Georgia.

P. J. Berckmans, president of this society for thirty-four years, and a prominent member of the Exchange, will furnish an article on "Proper Methods of Caring for and Cultivation of Fruit trees." Mr. Berckmans is an authority on this subject.

"The Proper Method of Picking and Packing Fruit for Market," will be the subject of a paper by P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr., whose packing of fruit is considered a standard on the market.

With this pamphlet will go an appeal from the Exchange to its members to use this pamphlet as a guide in an effort to secure better fruit to be placed on the market.

Coupled with the pre-cooling system, which is to be inaugurated through the medium of the Georgia Fruit Exchange this year, it is believed that the condition of the fruit marketed from Georgia will be such that sales can be readily made F. O. B. in this state, which will prove a wonderful advantage to the membership of the Exchange.

The executive committee is sending out an appeal to the members of the Exchange to co-operate with the Georgia State Horticultural Society in the wonderful work which they are doing for the betterment of fruit conditions in Georgia, and urging them to join the society. Every member of the executive committee joined at the last meeting.

Expect a Great Time at Denver

"Prominent Features of the Western Association Meeting," were outlined by E. V. Bernardin at the Texas Association meeting. He said: "This last convention was the best in the history of the Western Association, held at Kansas City, December 21-22, 1909. Fine attendance. Replacing stock at half price was condemned.

"Also arrangements made for entertainment at the Denver convention. We expect

a great time at Denver next June. As Chairman of Committee on Exhibits, we want you to send samples of fruits. Apples are promised from West. We want you southern men to send us early fruits."

The Blue Rose

A blue rose has often been referred to as the desired goal of many rose hybridizers and at the same time the mention of blue rose to many lovers of this flower has brought brought out ridicule. The argument is that such a color in the rose is not desirable and cannot very well be associated with it, and further that it would not be wanted by the public. The writer stepped into the Ellwanger & Barry greenhouses the other day, February 16, and saw the new blue rose (Vielchenblau) in full bloom for the first time. The plants in bloom were about four feet in height, and covered with conspicuous clusters of violet blue flowers. The unfolding buds might be described as violet red, and when the clusters are fully expanded they assume a violet blue color. Patrick Sullivan, the foreman of the rose and herbaceous departments, told me he grafted those plants now in bloom on manetti stocks a year past last January, and they certainly have made good growth in that time. There is no denying the fact that at a short distance from the plants the massed effect of the color is unique and striking, and as it is a climbing Rambler, it is altogether probable that its effect on a pergola or trellis, at a short distance, would be pleasing and perhaps captivating. We fully expect to see a high demand for this rose and this firm is propagating it rapidly. Ottolander & Hooftman, Boskoop, Holland, controlled the first sale of this rose, but it was sent cut from a German source.—John Dunbar in "American Florist."

Crown Gall Had No Effect

C. C. Mayhew of Sherman, Texas, calls attention to a feature of the meeting of the Western Nurserymen's Association at Kansas City—a demonstration by Marshall Brothers, showing that crown gall was not so damaging as generally held. They have ten Wealthy trees planted ten years ago, are bearing finely, the fruit having taken first premiums at the fairs, and those trees were badly afflicted with crown gall when planted. It is the general feeling that inspectors are causing trees to be destroyed which ought not to be, and are thus imposing on the nurserymen. There were about fifty nurserymen present. A very fine convention. It was also related that there was an experiment at Manhattan, Kansas College. Clean trees and knotty root trees were planted ten years ago, and they make no evil report on these trees. They now report that it is impossible to tell the difference. In fact, infested trees lived the best. There are other cases.

Elevate The Business

"Let us elevate the business; let us charge a reasonable decent price. We will gain prestige thereby. It is due us, the people expect it. We are doing business on the old basis of cotton at 5c a pound. Let us put our business on a plane commensurate with the advanced price of all other commodities."—E. W. Kirkpatrick.

Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Pa., has been re-elected president of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association.

Miami Valley Nurserymen

THIS Association held its usual mid-winter meeting at the Phillips House, Dayton, Wednesday, February 16th, with a full and representative attendance, which as a mark of the Association's progress, now invariably includes the ladies of the nurseryman's household. The ladies formed a theatre party in the afternoon and attended the matinee, while the business session of the Association was in progress at the hotel.

The business of the afternoon included the usual reports on stock and the discussion of matters of common interest.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Siebenthaler; vice-president, Fletcher Bohlender; secretary and treasurer, M. A. Gaines. These with S. R. Fergus,

M. F. Barnes, and J. W. McNary form the executive committee.

At 6 o'clock the banquet hall was thrown open and filled as it was with the strains of sweet orchestral music, and elaborately decorated with a profusion of flowers, the menu was served. The occasion closed with a number of selections for the entertainment of the company, delightfully rendered by Mrs. T. J. Dinmore wife of the president, together with a local celebrity who came in for the evening, and remarks by President Siebenthaler, Inspector Shaw, who was the guest of honor, J. W. McNary and others.

The menu was a folder under the title of "stock book" with sub-title, "Grade count of inspected stock ready for storage, individual compartments." It follows:

M. V. N. A.

STOCK ACCOUNT

General Classification

ENTOMOLOGICAL

ANNUALS. (Side Line)

UNCLASSIFIED. Shaw says turtles are not "insects."

ALL "SUCKER" STOCK TO BE PACKED SEPARATELY.

IMPLEMENTS.

OUR SPECIAL LINES. For the main compart- ment.

FOR THE COOLING DEPART- MENT.

ODDS AND ENDS AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON. "AFTER THE RUSH IS OVER."

FUMIGATING SUPPLIES.

Varieties

BLUE POINTED INSECTS in their Original Scales.

Insecticides (vinegar, pepper, etc.) at hand. Everybody do their own spraying.
"Spray, brothers, spray with care.
In presence of that Inspector there."
CELERY, one year seedlings.

GREEN TURTLE, Sherry Dip.

The only "green" stock on the list, hence pack carefully.
Olives and Radishes for the corners of the bin

PLANKED WHITE FISH, en Bordure.

PUNCH (Creme de Menthe)

For office use in the collection department.

ROAST TURKEY, Highbush Cranberry Sauce.

Perennial Asparagus. Sweet Potatoes. Salad. Tomatoes.
Lettuce.
Packed as a mixed lot to economize space.

ICE CREAM, Neapolitan

To reduce temperature and prevent sprouts.

CAKE, Mixed Varieties.

NEUFCHALET CHEESE.

CRACKERS.

COFFEE.

CNYDE OF TOBACCOCUM.

In official "charges." The ends must be bitten off and each charge properly "fired" with becoming solemnity, under the strict personal supervision of a deputy Smoker from the Division of N. and O. Inspection.

Don't Spray in Too Cold Weather

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

As the effect of climatic conditions on spraying in general is so little understood, and as a great many fruit growers try to spray in the Winter months when the work is slack, a word of caution at this time will not be out of place.

Spraying for scale may be done any time after the leaves drop in the Fall until they begin to open in the Spring, providing the weather is not too cold and the material can dry on the trees before freezing. Many people do, however, suppose this can be done when water on the ground does not freeze. This is a mistake, for rapid radiation on a clear day may force the temperature of the wooly fruit-bud down six or eight degrees below freezing point; so it is really unsafe to spray fruit trees, especially peach, when the temperature is 40 degrees Fahrenheit, no matter what the material used may be. I believe that in every instance where I have investigated fruit-bud injury, it has been found that the spraying was done in very cold weather.

The following clipping was taken from Green's Fruit Grower, April, 1909:

"The freezing of the leaves and buds on clear spring nights when the air temperature is above freezing point has been superstitiously looked upon as an effect of the moon's light. An English experimenter finds that, while all objects have the temperature of the surrounding air on cloudy nights rapid radiation may produce a difference on clear nights, and a piece of cotton proved to be at times six and even eight degrees colder than the air. Plants may be similarly chilled below freezing, with the air above."

A few years ago the writer was on a fishing trip in Vermont and two nights in succession his bathing suit was frozen stiff on the line, while the vegetation was uninjured. They were bright moonlight nights. Had the weather been cloudy, it is doubtful if this would have happened.

It is advisable, therefore, for fruit growers, who spray in the Winter time, to watch their thermometers.

B. G. PRATT.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa. Meets annually in June.

American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen—President, J. A. Lopeman, Enid, Okla. Terr.; secretary, C. E. Garee, Noble, Okla. Terr.

Connecticut Nurserymen's Association—President, John S. Barnes, Yaleville; secretary, Frank E. Conine, Stratford.

Eastern Association of Nurserymen—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, F. E. Grover, Rochester, N. Y.

Ohio Nurserymen's Association—President, J. W. McNary, Dayton, O.; secretary, W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—President, Thos. B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holley Springs, Pa.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—President R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, A. I. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.

Tennessee Nurserymen's Association—President, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; secretary, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville, Tenn.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, J. R. Mayhew, Waxahachie, Texas; secretary-treasurer, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Texas.

Western Association of Nurserymen—President, J. H. Skinner, Topeka, Kan.; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City.

KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS

American Association for Advancement of Science—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

American Carnation Society—A. J. F. Baur, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

American Civic Association—Lt. B. Watrous, Harrisburg, Pa.

American Federation of Horticultural Societies—Charles E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich.

Americana Institute—Robert A. B. Dayton, 15 William Street, New York City.

American Pomological Society—John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Society of Landscape Architects—Vaux Downing, 143 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

American Society of Municipal Improvements—Prescott Folwell, 239 West 39th St., New York City, N. Y.

American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Chrysanthemum Society of America—C. W. Johnson, Rockford, Ill.

International Apple Shippers Association—C. P. Rothwell, Martinsburg, W. Va.

International Society of Arboriculture—J. P. Brown, Connorsville, Ind.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Society—James Handy, Quincy, Ill.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Muncie, Kan.

National Apple Show—Ren H. Rice, Spokane, Wash.

National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

National League of Commission Merchants—P. M. Kiely, 903 N. Fourth St., St. Louis.

National Nut Growers Association—J. F. Wilson, Poulton, Ga.

Northwestern Fruit Growers Association—E. R. Lake, Corvallis, Ore.

Peninsula Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—W. N. Rudd, Morgan Park, Ill.

Western Fruit Jobbers Association—E. B. Branch, Omaha, Neb.

Advent of the Black Rose

It has long been conceded that fame and wealth galore await the fortune propogator of a genuine black rose. The quest has been long and arduous, and there had come to be a conviction in the minds of floriculturists that the dream would never be realized. Now it is announced, with apparent authority, that a cripple named Tapley, residing in Savannah, Georgia, has discovered the secret, and he is now in Washington endeavoring to secure his rights to the process through letters patent.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Miss Carrie Massey Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Peters, was married February 23rd to Thomas Howard Moore at Salisbury, Md.

The Prevailing Sentiment--Fellowship

Address by President J. R. Mayhew at Meeting of Texas Nurserymen's Association

IT is well for us in the mad rush of life to stop long enough at least once a year to look ourselves squarely and earnestly over, to ponder well past and present policies, to take a careful invoice of our resources of mind and heart as well as of goods and chattels. Few of us enjoy the ordeal, for when the x-ray of sober thought is turned into our lives, conscience tells us in no uncertain terms that we have left undone many things we should have done, and done many things we should not have done. So it is with us in all activities of life, business being no exception.

Reviewing the year 1909, what have we accomplished, what have we failed to ac-

complish? If we consider the year from a financial view-point alone, I judge few if any of us have added to our surplus fund. Still we have no cause for regret here, for the season has been more fruitful than even the greatest optimist among us had hoped. The unprecedented drouth of the year cost us thousands of dollars, but the lessons wrought therefrom are unquestionably worth the price.

Result of Intense Cultivation

We learned more about conservation of resources during 1909 than we would have known under ordinary conditions in a life time, learned that with ten inches of rainfall, coupled with intense cultivation, we could grow fairly good trees, and this lesson alone was worth the price to say nothing of the lesson of patience. Oh, how we longed for rain, waited, prayed maybe, but kept the plows going, and though the rain failed to materialize, intense cultivation kept our stock growing. We continued our salesmen on the road regardless of their cries of woe, regardless of the fact that Texas was burning up and there was seemingly no possibility of making collections, and who will say we made a mistake? Sales probably cost us more than formerly, but the man who had the nerve to stay with the ship, has made the harbor. Collections, the result of high prices on all agricultural commodities, have been about as good as usual, and my prediction is that the end of the nursery year, May 1st, 1909, will find Texas nurserymen in good shape financially, and that, having lived through the strenuous year just ended, we are stronger and more capable business men.

Attaining Higher Ideals

Reviewing the year from a standpoint of policy, dull indeed is he who fails to note the upward trend. While there are many reforms yet needful, happy am I to say the nurseryman of today is striving for higher ideals in business life than ever before, and is attaining these ideals. Go into any community, you will, and you will find the nurseryman a leading spirit therein loved and respected by his people, doing not only his duty as it pertains to his own business, but giving his time and his money for the betterment of mankind. Fortunate indeed is that community where lives a thoroughgoing nursery concern, for, in my opinion, these interests are doing more unselfish work for the development of Texas today than is dreamed of by the people generally. Aside from this, and in addition to the public-spirited work you are doing for the country generally, there is no avenue of trade where your dollars do not find their way. From the highest to the lowest—all are benefitted by and through your business. I say, without fear of contradiction, that, as it pertains to society generally, there is not at this time nor has there ever been, any delinquent on your part.

Spirit of Brotherly Love

During the past years the spirit of rivalry has been characterized by unbecoming behavior, one toward the other maybe, but today there is abroad in the land a spirit of brotherly love and kindness that has put to flight all ill feeling. We have learned the truth that our success or failure is akin, and while competition between us is as keen as a two-edged sword, like brethren we are dwelling together in unity. I had the pleasure of attending the Southern Association at

Huntsville, Alabama, since last we met, and for a week afterwards I felt as if I had been in attendance on a Methodist camp-meeting. After all, why should not this spirit of fellowship dominate our lives? Do not fear over-production; it is the most valuable asset you possess.

The Replacing of Stock

In reviewing the past year, I trust you will not think me presumptuous if I refer to questions of policy that, in my opinion, should be corrected. These questions are of vital interest to us all, for they are either right or wrong and, as such, influence our affairs. One of the important subjects for your consideration at this time is the policy

(Continued on page 53)

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We have several hundred bushels Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1909

Write for prices and special inducements on car lots

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Fine Strong Plants. Write for Prices

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GRAPE VINES, CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES by the Millions

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We have our usual supply of Nursery Stock.

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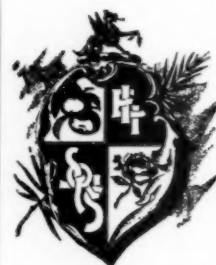
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Established 43 Years

We offer for spring trade a large and complete stock of one and two year old GRAPE VINES in strong grades for nurserymen and dealers' trade.

We also have an extra nice stock of one year CURRANTS.

Send us your want list for prices.

Along the Willamette and the Shadowy St. Joe

A Study in Black and White of the Progressive People of Idaho and Oregon--Those of Boise, Seattle and Spokane Very Much Like Those of Providence and Pittsburg--But the Former, Large of Conception and Bold of Action, Effected Practical Organization and Made of a Trade a Scientific Profession--"Find a Bad Apple and We'll Give You the Car"

OF the chances for a poor man in Washington and Oregon Robert Floyd Jones says in *Colliers*:

"Success here, as everywhere, depends upon the man, not upon his money. The man who rents land among the fruit fields is welcomed and assisted the first year, and perhaps the second. The third he is tolerated, the fourth sees his credit fall and the fifth counts him as a failure. Good, unbroken fruit land can be purchased, according to location, from \$50 to \$100 an acre. This can be bought for half cash and half credit. If the man is poor he can clear it himself, and five acres ought, in the course of six years to return him from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. If he can acquire ten acres, so much the better. From the first year he can do better than \$200 an acre with strawberries and garden truck planted between his trees. If one has money enough to buy his land, pay for its clearing and planting, a little constant and intelligently directed work will accomplish great results."

The superintendent of schools at Dayton, Wash., planted his savings in orchards until he had one hundred acres in perfect, mature trees. He was not a horticulturist, but his supervision of this large orchard was his recreation. He now nets annually over \$50,000. A Tacoma society woman indulged herself in a sixteen acre orchard at Ellensburg. She soon found herself harvesting more than seven thousand five hundred boxes of apples a year, which sell for about \$17,000. There are many in the Yakima and Hood River valleys that do even better than this, but the average will not run as high. If an orchard is intelligently and skillfully handled, it ought to yield from \$700 to \$800 an acre, and if the earning falls below an average of \$400 to the acre there is probably something serious the matter."

The railroads that have brought San Francisco nearer to New York than Boston was to Philadelphia a century ago have been the cementing agents of our national life, says Mr. Jones. The economic and political issues of Providence and Pittsburg are those also of Seattle and Spokane. We are a homogenous people. The scenes along the Willamette in Oregon and the shadowy St. Joe in Idaho are strikingly like much of Wisconsin and Massachusetts, except that there are the great backgrounds of lofty pines and snow-capped mountains that the East does not possess. So with the people. They cannot escape the impress of their environment. They are less cultivated than the East, but better educated. They have

largeness of conception, boldness of action, lack of provincialism and a venturesome spirit. The writer adds:

"The Pacific fruit growers are beginning to work collectively. Legislatures may make it a felony to ship a wormy apple across the state line—who in New York or London is going to prosecute? But the buyer of the worm doesn't go back to that kind of a box again. The reputation of a whole valley can be killed through the carelessness or trickery of one dishonest shipper. The Kentucky slogan, 'United we stand, divided we fall,' is becoming a commercial conviction in the West. An honest and attractive package is the best agent in any trade."

"It was the truth that inspired the fruit growers of Wenatchee, Missouri, the towns of the Yakima Valley, Hood River, and others to organize their fruit growers into unions. The apples no longer went forth under the meaningless names of Ben Brown or John Jones, but with the guarantee of a great and wealthy valley. No grower was allowed to pack his own apples. The associations did it, and did it with conscientious care. 'Find a bad apple and we'll give you the car,' was their confident assertion. Eastern traders discovered that there was a valley of standard. It was no longer necessary to send buyers West. They could order the standard products by wire."

"Ben Brown and John Jones discovered that the surest way to sell their fruits at the highest prices was to standardize and get the valley stamp on their box. But the union idea did not stop here. The associations set out to educate their members along the line of their occupation. The unions make liberal use of telegraph wires, and so make a more intelligent distribution of wares than an individual could do. They set out to discover new markets. They married the orchardist to the horticultural schools of the state agricultural colleges and made of a trade a scientific profession. They taught caution and conservation."

"They showed that though apple trees may live a hundred and fifty years, and though their valley lands were richer than the Asiatic province of Shansi that has been farmed for forty centuries, the original orchards of the Luellings had gone into decay through carelessness and neglect even in the virgin richness of the bank of the Willamette. But the fruit growers' unions are doing the most as a school of applied ethics. They erase jealousies and suspicion and establish a trust and appreciation of neighbors and a spirit of fraternalism and patriotism."

Growing True Nursery Stock

"Growing Nursery Stock True to Name" was the subject of the address at the recent annual meeting of the Idaho State Horticultural Society, by H. H. Cummins, manager of the Caldwell Nursery Company. In part he said: "A reliable and painstaking person is required to grow true to name stock. Old varieties are distinguished by certain well known characteristics. New varieties make mistakes easily possible."

"Negligent persons are apt to mislabel the young nursery stock. If the trees are properly named and labeled, mistakes in grafting are easily made."

"It is easily possible to get trees mixed after they have been truly named and grafted."

"If trees are properly labeled and grafted and properly planted, the grower is still apt to get mixed up later on by not marking the rows of trees."

"It is thus seen that mistakes in nursery stock are easily made all along the line. Our nursery marks every tree while the fruit is on it, so there is no possibility of making mistakes in the brand. A reliable painstaking man is very necessary."

May Tax 4,000,000 Trees

Fruit Growers of the Yakima Valley, Wash., are to be asked to make a census of trees and assess each tree half a cent for a fund for the services of expert inspectors who will spend all their time in work of inspection. It is estimated that there are 4,000,000 trees which would give a fund of \$20,000. Because, however, of the need which is growing greater of fighting the Eastern buyers and dealers, the biggest undertaking of all is the organization of a Northwest Fruit Growers union to embrace Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho.

Owners of peach, pear, plum, fig, orange and other groves are now finding it advisable to fill in these groves with the finest of budded and grafted pecan trees, as these will come into bearing about the time that the other trees die out from old age. The income from a bearing pecan grove is far superior to that of anything that can be grown.

The dominant fruit at the White House this year is that classic and symbol edible of Eden that started all our worldly woes—the apple.

The Prevailing Sentiment

(Continued from page 52)

of replacing stock at less than full value. This question has been prominently before several associations during the past year, and I trust the discussions here today will determine what is the wise course for the nurserymen of Texas to pursue. If its practice is conclusive to greater confidence between the nurseryman and the planter, if from every viewpoint, its influence is good, if it is right from principle and is making us money, it should be continued; otherwise we should have the courage to abolish it. This question is to be discussed by gentlemen of wide experience, whose usefulness covers many years in the nursery business, and who know something of its influence for good or evil. I believe that the principle of a thing is either good or bad and of dealing with it along these lines.

Campaign of Education

Another suggestion I beg to submit, that you appoint at this meeting a committee on publicity, whose duty will be that of keeping

the nursery interests of Texas before the public in a favorable light. The other fellow does not know what a factor you are in the development of Texas and should be enlightened. A campaign of education along the right lines would unquestionably result in great good and prove a worthy stimulus to tree planting in Texas.

The Best Year for the Nurseryman

(Continued from page 42)

ed to the nurserymen in freight rates alone as a result of efficient organized effort in the national association. There are many other things we can do to build up our business. Let every nurseryman in this and adjoining states line up and do his duty by becoming a member. Send \$2.00 to the secretary.

I have great faith in the nurserymen of this country. They are progressive men. The prospects for the year are good. I believe we bid fair to have a very successful year in 1910. Quit you like men and the goal is yours.

Better Collections

(Continued from page 48)

who owes you, "I have received your goods and owe for them just the same as I owe for the necessities of life," and your collections will be as easy to make as those of any other concern dealing with the public.

Summing up the whole matter and putting it in condensed form—sell your stock right by employing the right kind of men, deliver it according to contract in every sense of the word, impress on the minds of your patronage that it is worth one hundred cents on the dollar, that your responsibility ceases when stock is delivered in good condition, and your collections will be what you want them to be and you will realize as you have never realized before, the profits of the business which you, as a nurseryman so, richly deserve."

Post Falls, Idaho, has a red apple 17 feet in height. It is a painted one on a sheet-iron sign 68 feet in length, along the Northern Pacific R. R.

Possibilities of Fruit In New Hampshire

By Prof. E. D. Sanderson, Durham, N. H.

IN discussing the present condition and possibilities of New Hampshire agriculture, we commonly find three or four viewpoints regarding it.

The first is that of many manufacturers, business men and some of our men prominent in public life, who tend to magnify the manufacturing industry, and who would have us understand that this is largely a manufacturing state, and in the future will be more and more devoted to manufacturing. That the manufacturing interests are developing rapidly is a matter for congratulation, and we trust that in the future, with the larger development of water power and suitable legislation, which will result in this power being used in New Hampshire factories, that there will be an even greater increase in manufacturing. It should not be forgotten, however, that most of the raw

products which are manufactured are imported from other states, and that the present tendency of manufacturing is to approach the source of the principal raw products necessary as much as possible. Only through the development of water power and more skilled labor can we hope to compete with other sections.

Value of Farm Products

Ten years ago the capital invested in manufacturing, was \$100,000,000 whereas the capital in farm property was \$85,000,000, and the ratio is probably not very different today. Largely the manufactured products were valued at \$120,000,000, but this value consists largely of the price of raw products involved and the wages, whereas the \$22,000,000 worth of farm products, representing 25 per cent of the capital invested, represents a much larger real production of wealth. If the farm products fed to live stock are deducted, we still have \$16,000,000 worth of farm products, or 18 per cent on the capital invested.

Furthermore, those who magnify manufacturing, fail to appreciate that the increased city population makes better markets for the farmers, and that these markets will in the future be more and more dependent upon New Hampshire farms for those perishable products for which our land is naturally best adapted.

It is not infrequent to hear some of our leading citizens declaim upon the fact that the New Hampshire farmer cannot compete with his Western brother and to lay emphasis upon his inability to compete with him in the growth of certain crops formerly grown here, but how often do these men enlarge upon those crops in which we need have no fear of Western competition, and which can be produced here better and more profitably than on the prairies in the middle West. There is very little to be gained by considering what we cannot do, and the time has come when we should exploit in a legitimate manner the many agricultural possibilities and advantages which we do have.

Present Apple Crop Conditions

Our orchard fruits were second in acreage with 52,000 acres of 7 per cent of the total, and third in value, bringing close to three-quarters of a million dollars. But their value per acre was only \$13.58, next lowest to hay.

Apples—Considering the apple crop alone, we find that the crop has remained stationary with a tendency toward reduction for the last thirty years. Our average crop is about one bushel per tree, slightly more than that of the United States with 0.87 bushel, but less than Pennsylvania, with 2 bushel, New York and Ohio 1.6 bushel per acre.

But what sort of a crop is one-third a barrel per tree? How does it happen that such is the average for the state? Observe the proportion of the total number of apple trees which are falling down over our stone walls and encumbering our pastures with what might be good fire wood, and you have the answer.

A survey of most of the towns in southern New Hampshire shows that over 60 per cent of our apple trees are over forty years old and that less than 10 per cent are under ten years old. Recently I have sent inquiries throughout the state to determine the planting in the last three years of fifty trees or over and town after town reports, "No one has planted that many in recent years," and in other cases but one to three are reported in town.

Only Exceeded by Maine

In 1899 there were seventy apple trees per farm in New Hampshire, more than in any state except Maine, and yet less fruit was produced per farm than in any of the North Atlantic states except Maine and Vermont, this being a direct result of many trees poorly cared for. With about 5 per cent, of the improved acreage of our farms in fruit about 4½ per cent of the net income of the average farm came from that source and amounted to \$27.15.

In other words, fruit growing was no more profitable than any other type of farming, when considered from the standpoint of the average. But this 5 per cent of acreage, which would be 1.85 acres per farm, is not the actual condition, for an orchard of sixty trees is not seen on the average farm, but is merely computed from the basis of the usual number of trees for each farm which are scattered along fences and roads. Were these trees all in orchards, the income yield would be at least doubled, for they would be better cared for. The income from fruit is but 13.58 per acre, yielding less than cereals, which return 18.29 per acre.

A good fruit grower hardly considers a tree not worth the ground it stands on which does not produce at least a barrel a year, or \$30 per acre. Why, then, with the present

(Continued on page 57)

Grape Roots That Grow

Increase in Acreage and Varieties

We make a specialty of growing Grape Roots. Making strong grades and prompt shipments. We have heavy stock for Nurserymen's retail trade. Light stock and cuttings for nursery row. Write for special prices. Correspondence and inspection of stock invited. We are growing a large lot of Currants and Gooseberries.

FOSTER & GRIFFITH, Fredonia, N. Y.

WE OFFER

Carolina Poplar, California Privet,
Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa,

All one year old. For further particulars and prices address
C. M. REDMOND, Southwestern Nursery Co.,
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Fruit, Shade and Ornamental
Trees, Flowering Shrubs,
Apple and Pear Seedlings,
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CHARLES DETRICHE, SR.,

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Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings,
Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Con-
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Information regarding stock, terms, prices, etc., may be had on application to Mr. Detriche's sole representative for the United States and Canada:

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Niagara Nurseries

Established 1839

FOR SALE

Surplus from My Retail Trade

	5 ft. and up. 3-4 and up.	4 to 5 ft. 5-8 to 3-4	3 to 4 ft. 1-2 to 5-8
Mammoth Black	800	400	500
Winesap	500	600	500
Stayman Winesap	500	700	300
Ben Davis		300	200
Summer Pearmain		300	450
Grimes Golden		200	250

JOHN A. YOUNG

Greensboro Nurseries

Greensboro, N. C.

HEDGE

200,000 California Privet 200,000
250,000 Amoor River Privet 250,000

HEDGE

We also have 150,000 each in California and Amoor River in 6 to 15 inch for lining out. These are well rooted and will make fine No. 1 stock for delivery next fall.

Valdesian Nurseries, Bostic Dept.
Bostic, North Carolina

GRAVES PEACH

An Early Yellow Freestone

Ripening a week before Crawford's Early. Trees from the originator have seal attached. Prices free.

ORIGINATOR

W. J. GRAVES,

Painesville, Ohio

A Good Field For Nurserymen

Indiana is fairly well supplied with apples this year, and there is no reason why every man, woman and child in the state should not have his or her share of apple pie, apple sauce, apple butter and all good things that come from the king of fruits. But while the Indiana supply this year is fairly good the largest number of apples and by far the best in quality come from other states—New York, Michigan, Missouri and far off Colorado and Washington.

Indiana produces a good many apples, but not enough for home consumption for a people many of whom wish "the best there is going." Indiana apples do not go begging and they can be utilized in many ways, but they do not compare favorably with the best apples from some other states. In variety, quantity and quality they seem to represent

a decadent industry. As far as soil and climate are concerned, Indiana is as good an apple state as ever, but, comparatively speaking it is not as good an apple state as it used to be.

We hear much nowadays about the conservation of natural resources, but none has tried to figure out how much Indiana has lost, not only in dollars and cents, but in comfort and enjoyment, by the failure of her farmers to keep up the old orchards and supplement them with new ones. The soil is here, the climate is here, the hillsides and the valleys, the rolling and the level ground, the exposure and the sunshine—all are here except the determination of our farmers to make Indiana an apple-exporting instead of an apple-importing state.

Seventh Among the States

The last census (1900) shows a total product of orchard fruits in the United States of the value of \$83,751,840, not including grapes nor small fruit of any kind. In the productions of orchard fruits Indiana stood seventh, the list running: California, \$14,526,786; New York, \$10,542,272; Pennsylvania, \$7,976,464; Ohio, \$6,141,118; Michigan \$3,675,845; Illinois, \$3,778,811; Indiana, \$3,166,388.

How easily the apple is king of American fruits is shown by the fact that of a total of 367,164,694 orchard fruit trees in the United States, 201,794,764 were apple trees. In that year New York produced 24,111,257 bushels of apples; Pennsylvania, 24,060,651 bushels; Ohio, 20,617,480; Virginia, 9,835,982; Illinois, 9,178,150; Michigan, 8,951,569; Indiana, 8,620,278. Allen county stood first with 210,750 trees and 358,923 bushels and Kosciusko county second, with 122,000 trees and 328,330 bushels. Several counties reported more trees than Kosciusko, but with a much smaller yield. Thus, Crawford county reported 180,111 trees and 34,664 bushels; Dubois 130,365 trees and 91,420 bushels; Greene, 205,428 trees and 95,693 bushels; Harrison, 372,839 trees and 103,680 bushels; Jackson, 137,195 trees and 60,820 bushels; Lawrence, 135,565 trees and 41,730 bushels.

Almost without exception the early settled counties of southern Indiana reported a large number of trees and very small products, indicating that the orchards were old and run down, while the newer counties in northern Indiana reported fewer trees and larger crops. Pike county, with 92,000 trees, reported 112,000 bushels, while St. Joseph county, with 93,000 trees, reported 257,000 bushels; Knox county, with 125,000 trees, reported 140,000 bushels, and Noble county, with 94,000 trees, reported 227,000 bushels; Dubois county, with 130,000 trees, reported 91,000 bushels, and Whitley county with 75,000 trees, reported 220,000 bushels.

Some Successful Owners

Indiana had some successful fruit growers in former years, and some warm friends of the apple among them. In 1857 Z. S. Ragan, of Hendricks county, exhibited eighty-two varieties of apples at the state fair, including many fine varieties now unknown or neglected. At the same fair I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne, exhibited forty-two varieties. Other exhibitors were: Powell Howland, of Marion county; Reuben Ragan, of Putnam; Allen Lloyd, of Tippecanoe, and Martin Williams, of Marion. Reuben Ragan exhibited fifty-nine varieties, and Martin Williams nearly as many. Williams owned a fruit farm which was the original purchase of Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis, his house

occupying a knoll which is now the highest ground in the cemetery.

No less than 145 different varieties of apples were exhibited at this fair (1857) by Indiana growers, of which fifty-four were highly recommended by a committee of experts. The exhibits included strikingly perfect specimens of the Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, Wine Sap, Yellow and White Bellflower, Spitzenberg, Baldwin, Seek-no-Further, Russet, Vandevors and many others which were then in their prime.

After an illness of several weeks Mr. Lope-man of the Enid Oklahoma Nurseries, is again able to be at his office. He has not fully recovered his usual health, but feels he must personally see to the many things awaiting his attention.

Nurseryman - Dealer - Seedsman SELLING

Field Grown Roses, Shrubs, Iris
Phlox, Cannas,
Herbaceous Paeonies

Our planting for the season 1900-1910 is the greatest in our history. Thirty Types of ROSES—Over Three Hundred Varieties.

We want your list of wants for the coming season. We have THE GOODS—Quality, Quantity, Variety—and can make the Prices. Prompt action to correspondence. The sooner—the better.

The United States Nursery Co.
RICH, Coahoma County, MISS.

36th YEAR

PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

SPRING OF 1910

We offer a Complete Line of Nursery
Stock Consisting of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,
Grape, Currant, Gooseberry,
Small Fruits, Maple Norway,
Maple Schwedlerii, Maple Silver,
Poplar Carolina, Poplar Volga,
Elm American, Sycamore Oriental,
Sycamore American, Mountain Ash,
Box Alder, Althea, Hydrangea,
Barberries, Syringas, Weigelia,
Clematis, Honey Suckle, Wistaria,
Ampelopsis, Roses, Evergreens,
California Privet, Buxus, Weeping Trees,
Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings,
Black Locust Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,
Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and
prices are such that it will pay you
to investigate. Come and
see us or write.

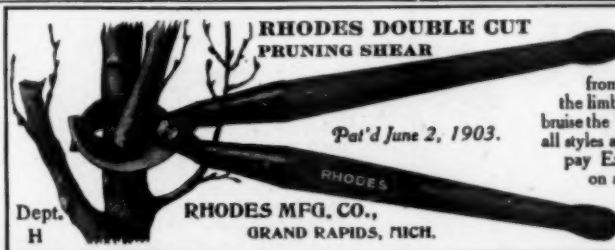
J. K. HENBY & SON
Greenfield, Ind.

You will thank me for calling your attention
to the fact that now is the time to use
SULCO-V. B. It destroys scale insects and
fungus, but not the tree, its foliage or fruit.

New York Office, 24 Grove St.

CHARLES FREMD.

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.



THE only
pruner
made that cuts
from both sides of
the limb and does not
bruise the bark. Made in
all styles and sizes. We
pay Express charges
on all orders.
Write for
circular and
prices.

Dept.
H

RHODES MFG. CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

State Nursery Laws of Oklahoma and Their Effect

In Addition to the Infested or Infected Possibilities of a Nursery, it is also Held Responsible for Inferior Grades of Stock and of Stock Untrue to Name--Status of Lined-out Stock--Clutches of this Law Remain with the Nursery Stock for a Period of Seven Years

By C. E. Sanborn, Entomologist, Stillwater, Okla.

THE scope of the nursery inspection laws of Oklahoma as outlined at present is brief but far reaching in effect. The state nurseries are of course the initial points of action. The presence of injurious insects or diseases outside the confines of a nursery, however, does not free them from legal action. Furthermore, the law is unlimited in reference to the various kinds of insects and diseases which may be considered injurious. In addition to the infested or infected possibilities of a nursery it is also held responsible for inferior grades of stock and stock untrue to name.

Many nurserymen and especially agents from nurseries of other states have heretofore found it convenient and profitable to line out all stock held for sale, but not disposed of in season; for the purpose of disposing of it the following or even the second following season. This method of operation is now recognized as illegal from the standpoint of first grade stock, since such lined-out stock depreciates in grade. The benefit to the public in such instance is not due solely to protection from the purchase of "debilitated" stock; but it is also due to the consequent elimination of an undesirable class of irresponsible nurserymen.

Law's Clutches Cover Seven Years

The clutches of our law do not leave the nursery stock when the latter leaves the nursery as many nursery laws do, but remains with it for a period of seven years, so that stock may have ample time for establishing its own identity. If true to name it is free from the action of the law as long as it is free from any injurious disease or insect. This is no less true of all agricultural products in the form of seed, fruits, grains and vegetables.

The scope of the law does not only embrace and protect our civic improvement, horticultural and agricultural industries against present possibilities as outlined, but in addition it is given a potentiality in the hands of the State Board of Agriculture which renders it vigorous and capable of growth and action at any time. The State Board of Agriculture can as the occasion demands, legally promulgate rules and regulations governing any evil or apparent evil in the category of seed, plant, insect or disease. And if a supposed evil proves to be of no consequence after being quarantined, any possibly developing hardship to the public by such a quarantine can be immediately

eliminated at the discretion of the State Board of Agriculture.

Integrity of Nursery Business

Rules pertaining to nursery agents may be promulgated under the same power as is quarantine. The effects are now quite obvious. The wild-eyed speculator who a few years ago posed as a fruit tree dispenser of unbounded integrity, has lately either changed his vocation or his methods of speculation. The result is that the honest nurseryman now has the advantage in his favor, and the people are beginning to recognize not only this, but also the fact that the advantage lies in their favor. As a consequence, the rules which govern the sale of nursery stock by agents of nursery companies, which is through a permit or certificate issued by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, should and doubtless is strengthening the integrity of the nursery business.

The law and the rules promulgated by the State Board of Agriculture give power to the State Inspector of Nurseries to such a degree as to enable him to proceed with his duties without fear of intimidation, as is often the case with a political born inspector. The Entomologist of the State Experiment Station at Stillwater is by virtue of his office State Inspector of Nurseries. All nursery stock must be inspected by him or his deputy according to law during the growing season. All nurseries desiring inspection are expected to report to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture at Guthrie.

Calling for Inspection

As a general rule, all the first class nurserymen communicate early in the season and state whether or not inspection is desired. This enables the Inspector to arrange such an itinerary as will enable him to visit all the nurseries with the least possible time and expense. One bad feature resulting from dependence on these reports lies in the fact that nurserymen coming into business, and nurserymen going out of business almost invariably fail to communicate in time to save trouble and expense.

As previously stated the nurseries are the initial points of action. This is of course for the purpose of checking the dissemination of injurious pests and diseases. The nurseries, however, in this state are not the only sources which embrace the inspector's sphere of action. Every farm, town or city, public park, and cemetery is sub-

ject to inspection. In addition, conveyances of the products under discussion, also freight and express offices may be mentioned. From this mention it is clearly shown that there is no safe refuge from the eyes and action of the law.

Providing for the Cash

You may ask: How is the inspector financially enabled to make proper investigations and inspections? The answer is that the expense is defrayed by the party or parties concerned. Until now the nurserymen have met all the obligations that have accrued. According to our law a fund is to be appropriated by the state for carrying on all of the work coming under the Nursery inspection laws. It is the idea of the promulgators of this law that a state appropriation shall remain as a permanent resource, and as it is withdrawn be replenished each year by the person or persons for whom inspection is made, or for whom work is done or material furnished. For instance, if John Jones has an orchard in Oklahoma which needs the inspector's attention, the inspector draws necessary funds from the previously mentioned appropriation and proceeds with the necessary inspection. If John Jones does not care to follow the instructions of the inspector pertaining to the treatment of an infested or infected orchard, the inspector may hire labor or purchase supplies for treating said orchard according to law and pay for same with funds at his disposal from the state appropriation. If John Jones does not care to defray such expenses without litigation, they may be collected accordingly by law which can compel him to pay them the same as it compels him to pay his taxes.

Application of State Moneys

The interregnum may be short or long as far as the inspector is concerned, because the money expended by him in conducting the work is not personal. In some instances trips of investigation must necessarily be made on which expense will accrue that can not be collected. For instance, a well-substantiated report may come to the inspector, conveying the statement that John Jones is selling stock which has not been inspected according to law. If, after investigation, the inspector finds that such statement is false, John Jones should not be compelled to defray said expenses of investigation, and as a consequence the State

(Continued on age 58)



ST. REGIS EVERBEARING

The "Early 'till Late" Raspberry

The most marvelous Raspberry of the age.

The earliest to ripen. The biggest, the best and the brightest red berries of all raspberries. The greatest yielder and the canes are as hardy as an oak tree.

Begins to ripen early in June and continues constantly until late Autumn.

Full particulars and attractive prices to the trade promptly given by mail.

J. T. LOVETT
Little Silver, N. J.

The University of the Apple--World's Fruit Basket

Countries of the World Sent Special Students to the Northwest to Be Tutored in the Fine Arts of Apple Growing--Large, Luxurious, Costly, Crated Cherries from the Dalles of the Columbia--The Transformation Through Transportation

WRITING in "Colliers" on "The World's Fruit Basket," Richard Floyd Jones tells the growth and romance of fruit farming in the West. Mr. Jones says that "though Marcus Whitman had driven his gospel wagon into Oregon at the time Fremont set out to blaze the continental trail that resulted in the conquest of California in 1846, the real acquisition of our Pacific Coast came when the Luelling brothers, with patriotic heroism, carried their apple trees into Oregon in 1847, and the Argonauts trailed their picks and pans over the continent's rocky spine in the memorable year of '49." The Luellings were sons of a Welsh Quaker planter and slave-holder in the Carolinas, who through force of conviction moved his family and negroes to Indiana, where he liberated his slaves and hired their labor for fixed wages. The sons became interested in fruit nurseries and drifted across the three "I" states, leaving orchards behind them in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, finally

reaching Oregon and the Willamette Valley. Mr. Jones continues:

"The advocates of a separate Pacific republic, who were won over on grounds of rational sentiment by Starr King and his lieutenants, were bound to the Eastern states by strong ribbons of steel in the early days of Grant's administration. And in 1883 the railroad to Portland went through, and soon followed the Northern Pacific to Tacoma. This opened the market. Before this time Florida was our orange state and oranges were a luxury. California soon delivered an abundance, and oranges became a common, though not an inexpensive, fruit. Before this time Michigan and Wisconsin were regarded as good apple states in the Central West and Nova Scotia and New York apples were placed on the tables of the elite. The railroads soon put all these apples in the pie pan.

"The world got a good taste of Pacific fruit. The departments of Agriculture and the Interior at Washington sent special agents West to be escorted by Mr. Smith over these wonderful budding fruit lands. Hood River became the University of the Apple and to its dean Germany, France, Russia, Argentina, China and Japan sent special students to be tutored in the fine arts of apple growing. Eastern produce merchants sent buyers West. The Niagara orchardists were puzzled that a bushel box of apples, hauled more than three thousand miles, should bring a better price than a barrel of apples raised at home. The large, luxurious costly crated cherries from the Dalles of the Columbia sold when the basket of cherries of the East went to waste. The peaches and plums and grapes that came out of this wonderful induced many a Michigan and Delaware grower to correspond with land agents a continent's width away. And California gave us orange crops that were constant and abundant.

ten years, while the population has so largely increased, the most competent authorities familiar with the planting in all parts of the country assure us that there is not the most remote danger of over production. Indeed, the present high prices tend to hurt consumption.

A uniform price of \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel to the farmer, would really benefit him, because it would stimulate a greater consumption and ensure a larger and steadier market. Furthermore, the great European market is just beginning to be opened up and will consume millions of barrels when fully developed.

HYDRANGEA

**ARBORESCENS
GRANDEFLORA**

PRICE REDUCED

We have a choice stock of this fine shrub, all sizes from 8 inches to 3 ft.; first class field-grown stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence solicited.

THOS. A. McBETH, Springfield, Ohio

P. SEBIRE & SON

Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France

Offer a general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Grading and packing the very best. Send for quotations before placing your orders. Catalogue free.

C. C. ABEL & CO.

Agents for United States and Canada

110-116 Broad Street, New York

For Sale!

Cow Peas, Soy Beans, N. C. Natural Peach Seed, Rhododendron Roots, etc.

Hickory Seed Co.,

Hickory, N. C.

Fruit in New Hampshire

(Continued from page 54)

trees and prices, should not the average New Hampshire farmer receive \$70 for his crop instead of \$27.10?

What Is the Answer?

The answer is, "lack of cultivation, fertilization, pruning and spraying, poor grading and packing." There is a remarkable increased interest in fruit growing at the present time, and the manner in which our more progressive growers are adopting up-to-date and profit-producing methods is most gratifying.

The possibilities of fruit growing in New Hampshire have been so fully discussed by our newspapers this fall that I need hardly enlarge upon them. Nowhere in the country can winter apples of finer quality be grown with more profit than on New Hampshire hills. This is the verdict of all qualified to speak.

Some have expressed a fear that the apple business will be overdone, but when we consider that the total crop for the United States has steadily decreased for the last



W. B. Cole, Painesville, Ohio.

Never had a better growing season or better stock of strong 3-4 inch and up:

**Bartlett Standard Pears
Duchess Dwarf Pears
Lombard Plums
Sweet and Sour Cherries**

ALSO

California Privet and Roses. Sugar Maple, 6 to 8 and 8 to 10 feet.

This is not all. Write for Trade List.

Apple Trees

We have 50,000 fine two-year old Trees. All straight, healthy, and well rooted. We have no San Jose Scale in or near nursery. Forty varieties.

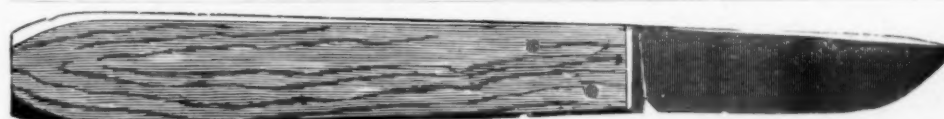
Write us before buying elsewhere.

Mitchell's Nursery,
Beverly, Ohio

WANTED

Experienced nurseryman, married man preferred. Steady work and permanent position for right man. State salary wanted and give experience and reference in first letter.

THE ANDREWS NURSERY, Fairbault, Minn.



BUDDING KNIFE No. 94. Sample by mail, 25c.; 6 for \$1.25.

Hand Forged.

Razor Steel.

Warranted.



PROPAGATING KNIFE No. 89½—50c. Blade Closes. You have paid 75c for a much poorer knife.
92 Adams Street,

MAHER & GROSH CO.,

NURSERYMEN'S KNIVES

Nursery Pruner - 50 cts
Pocket Pruner - 60 cts
Pocket Budder - 35 cts
Pocket Grafter - 40 cts

We Solicit Direct Trade

Send for 12-Page Special
Nursery Catalogue

Toledo, Ohio

Nursery Business in Virginia

By E. W. Jones, Woodlawn

Business in Virginia has never been better since we have been engaged in the tree growing business. There is a market for all first class stock at extra good prices.

We are of the opinion that nurserymen will enlarge their plantings this spring in order to take care of the growing trade which is existing in almost every county in Virginia. Prospects were never better and all nurserymen in our state will find a market for their stock at fancy prices.

We have predicted apple trees to go much higher than they are offered now, as it costs more than 200 per cent. to grow nice apple trees than other staples in the nursery line. There are a good many nurserymen in the south that have to throw away fully 50 per cent. of their trees with "root gall" but such cannot be said by many of the dealers in our own state.

It is the personal opinion of the writer that Virginia is the best for tree growing of any state in the Union. Trees here live to be of a greater age and the flavor of our fruit cannot be surpassed by any state in America.

The Pecan rivals the elms of New England in stately grandeur. It makes a noble avenue, street or roadside tree and should be much more generally planted than it is at present.

As to the food value of nuts, scientists are more and more advocating their use as food for the human body, since they average from 15 to 33 per cent. protein and from 50 to 70 per cent. fat, thereby proving a natural substitute for meats and much cleaner and healthier nature.

The nutritive elements of nuts are better balanced than of meats, and when properly eaten, they are easily digested.

Nursery Laws of Oklahoma

(Continued from page 56)

would have to foot the bill. Expenses incurred under such or similar conditions are comparatively small, and would be the only drain on the state appropriation. As a result the said appropriation would practically constitute a permanent fund to be used over and over again, year after year. Unfortunately the appropriation has not yet been granted but the promulgators and adherents of the law are not uneasy concerning the probability of its delivery.

The general effect of these laws for state protection is quite apparent. There is practically no weak place existing in them. If such a condition presents itself the State Board of Agriculture has the power of remedy.

Law Is Economically Effective

It has heretofore occurred that this office has received orders from nurserymen, after the regular inspection season, to proceed at once to their nurseries to make inspection, since they desired a certificate. In many such instances when they were asked to guarantee traveling expenses and payment of per diem fee (which is \$5.00) they were astonished because they thought the state defrayed such expenses for them. Thinking this they had not previously tried to economize the expense of inspection by reporting to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture so that trouble and expense might be saved.

Such examples show that the law is economically effective. Some nurserymen who have very small nurseries (and also, too often, small knowledge of the business) look upon the law as unjust since their expense of inspection are comparatively greater than for larger nurseries. The law is

not meant to retard the business, but is meant to promote it. The so-called "nurserymen" who have no knowledge of the business should be eliminated for the benefit of the public. Their elimination has but little effect and does not particularly benefit the responsible nurserymen as is sometimes supposed. The effect of the law then is to develop nurseries by nurserymen, thus eliminating the would-be's who do not know the difference between the grafting of nursery stock and the public, or the difference between ordinary gall and crown gall.

Not Entirely on Nursery Business

The weight of the law does not fall entirely upon the nursery business. It is equally effective upon the agriculturist. The nurseryman is wont to believe that he bears the burden alone. This is untrue. The farmer bears his proportionate share. If a pest in the category of an injurious weed is allowed introduction and development by a farmer he is responsible for it, and the treatment of the same is charged to him. The same may be said of the owner of a shade tree in the city. The tree must be kept free from injurious pests and diseases as outlined by our nursery laws. In fact no citizen of this state who owns anything which harbors insect, disease, seed or vegetable which comes under the category of injurious forms as outlined by our law, is free from action of the law and consequent expense entailed by enforcement of the law.

The conclusion is clear and plain that the expense of freedom from obnoxious pests must be borne by the parties concerned. The law promulgating this freedom is new and its machinery is not yet in thorough working condition, but its parts are all present and perfect and the power for driving it is unlimited.

The pecan tree seems to like company. At least there is no more congenial place for it than the yards and gardens of our homes, convenient alike for what it is to receive from the home and what it is to give in return. Hence it can most readily receive the attention of the mistress of the house.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

132 Center St. Shenandoah, Iowa

E. S. WELCH, Prop.

ONE
OF THE
LARGEST

AND
MOST
COMPLETE
LINES

OF
General Nursery Stock

On the Market

SUPERIOR STORAGE FACILITIES
Enables us to Make Shipments Promptly

ASK FOR SPRING TRADE LIST
AND BULLETINS

A SURPLUS OF
Cherries, Early Richmond and Large Montmorency; all grades of two-year trees

Plum, Lombard and Bradshaw

Pear, Kieffer and Duchess Dwarf

Gooseberries, Houghton

Grapes,
Concord, Worden, Moore's Early

Currants, 1 and 2 years

Catalpa Speciosa,
Black Walnut and
Osage Orange
Seedlings

California
Privet

To Destroy Aphis and Thrips WITHOUT INJURY TO FOLIAGE

—SPRAY WITH—

"BLACK LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT

LISTEN TO THESE:

ROGUE RIVER (OREGON) FRUIT GROWERS' UNION:

"Black Leaf" does not burn nor injure the foliage or the fruit and will eradicate the aphids immediately.

DELTA COUNTY (COLO.) FRUIT GROWERS' ASS'N:

"Black Leaf" is the best remedy we have ever found for plant lice on fruit trees.

PROF. GILLETTE, of the COLORADO Exp. Station: We have found "Black Leaf" very satisfactory indeed.

HOOD RIVER (OREGON) APPLE GROWERS' UNION: We are satisfied "Black Leaf" is going to take the place of all other aphid sprays in this section.

MR. A. N. JUDD, Watsonville, Cal.: For all plant lice, and green or black aphids, "Black Leaf" Tobacco Extract is the most gratifying of all washes.

PRICE: In 5-gal. jacket cans, 85c per gal.; in 1-gal. cans, \$1. f.o.b. Louisville, Ky. The usual Western price is 90c to 95c per gal; in 5-gal. cans, owing to increased freight.

USUAL DILUTION: For Green and Woolly Aphis, and Black Peach Aphis, 1 gal. "Black-Leaf" in 65 or 75 gals. water. For Thrips, 1 to 50 or 60.

To Save You Freight: Write us for name of agent nearest you

The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., Inc.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

FROST PREVENTION SAVING FRUIT CROP BY SIMPLE MEANS

With the possible exception of the loss occasioned by insect pests, there is probably no one cause of loss so seriously affecting fruit crops as frost.

The Bolton Orchard Heater—and Bolton Automatic Frost Alarm and Thermometer will positively protect any orchard or vineyard from damage at a very small cost—about \$10 an acre. For full information and particulars, address

FROST PREVENTION COMPANY, Fresno, California

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1902.

Scientific Frost Prevention

WITH the possible exception of the loss occasioned by insect pests, there is probably no one cause of loss so seriously affecting fruit as frost.

Fruit can only be saved by anticipating the approach of frost, restoration is impracticable. Just one April frost can destroy a large crop.

The necessity for a simple but effective method of forestalling frost was met by the Frost Prevention Co. in 1908, with the Froude patent device for heating orchards, which was later improved by the supplemental patent of J. P. Bolton, of Fresno, California, who is also the patentee of the Electric Temperature Alarm.

These devices have been used in the fruit districts of California and other states during the past few years with most satisfactory results, preventing frost damage with absolute certainty.

The method is simple and the expense sinks into the significance by comparison with the results obtained. In one instance it is asserted that a company at Lindsay, Cal., saved \$20,000 in a single season by the use of these devices, and there are many similar instances recorded though of less magnitude. The plan of action is briefly as follows:

The electric Alarm Thermometer is mounted within a shelter and set up in the orchard or vineyard to be protected and connected by wire with the sleeping apartment of the owner, superintendent, or foreman having charge of the work. The heaters are distributed through the orchard or vineyard to the number of 40 to 80 to the acre and filled with crude oil. Trenches for lighting the heaters are now placed in readiness. This

completes the equipment. Whenever the temperature approaches the freezing point, the electric circuit of the alarm thermometer closes, and rings the distant bell automatically, thus announcing the approach of danger and enabling the fruit grower to gather his forces and fire up.

The object of these numerous fires is twofold. First, to prevent a further fall of temperature and add heat to the lower air strata; and second, to keep the air near the surface in a gently swaying motion, thereby preventing the cold particles from settling to the bottom and causing condensation or frost formation. Even where frost has formed the process has been known to convert the frost into dew in less than thirty minutes. Large fires are worthless and should not be used.

This important problem of preventing frost damage is receiving the attention of fruit men everywhere. Some sections are more favored than others by reason of the cheapness and availability of fuel oil.

The average cost of protection under this method need not exceed \$3.50 an acre in California for a five year period, with the current prices of crude oil.

Woolly Aphis

(Continued from page 44)

tual orchard experiments in different parts of the state. If conducted under the auspices of the Experiment Station or the Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection, the results could be issued in an authoritative form.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

We have some surplus, both American and French grown.
All grades for grafting and budding.

Imported Fruit Tree Stocks

Now arriving—Cherry,
Pear and Plum Stocks
ALL GRADES

Piece and Whole Roots—**APPLE GRAFTS—ORDER QUICKLY**

Also a complete line of General Nursery Stock; mostly in storage
SEND LIST FOR PRICES

WANTED—APPLE SCIONS

Shenandoah Nurseries

D. S. LAKE, Prop.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

—THE— Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, OHIO

WHOLESALE GROWERS OF

APPLE

PLUM

PEAR

PEACH

CHERRY

QUINCE

SEED POTATOES

Carload Lots a Specialty

Raspberry, Blackberry
and Strawberry

Plants

We have a complete assortment.
Will be glad to figure on your
want-lists for Spring 1910

Personal Inspection Cordially Invited.

Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, OHIO

500 Acres

New Seedling Gooseberry Carrie?

Is a live proposition for up-to-date people. It is proving a wonderful MONEY MAKER. Each year gaining in popularity with the best fruit growers. Write us to day for full description. (Name this paper.)

ELLIOT & REDPATH.

1412 W. 47th St.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

..POMONA GARDENS..

E. C. COWLES, Prop. Vermillion, S. C.

Grower and dealer in General Nursery Stock
Hardy Flowers and Shrubs a Specialty.

WE OFFER====

1,000 Hall's Honeysuckle, 2 yr. No. 1, 1,000
Pin Oak, very straight and handsome, 10 to
12 ft., 800 Pin Oak, very straight and hand-
some, 8 to 10 ft. A. T. STORY & CO.,
123 Berkley st., Taunton, Mass.

GLADIOLUS, LILIES,

Delphinium formosum,

German and Japan Iris, Summer
Flowering Bulbs

E. S. MILLER, Wading River, L. I., N. Y.

Half-Tone Engravings *For Nursery Catalogues*

Finest quality at lowest rates. Highest grade Copper Engravings sent to any address a few days after receipt of photographs with order

WE ARE FILLING NURSERYMEN'S ORDERS DAILY

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

American Fruits Monthly Guide for Nurserymen

CARDS like the ones printed on this page will cost Five Dollars a year, half to be paid upon the first insertion and half at the end of six months. Advertisers whose bills amount to forty dollars or more a year may have card without additional charge. Advertisers and others who wish cards must prepare copy for the same, space not to exceed one-half inch.

ALABAMA.

CHASE NURSERY CO., HUNTSVILLE—Wholesale growers. STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

COLORADO

NORTHERN NURSERY CO., C. G. FERGUSON, PREST., A. M. FERGUSON, SECY. AND TREAS., DENVER, COLO.—Growers of general nursery stock. Established 1856.

GEORGIA

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, FRUITLAND NURSERIES, AUGUSTA GO.—General nursery stock. Large variety of both fruit and ornamental. Established 1856.

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ARTHUR BRYANT & SON, PRINCETON—Grower of nursery stock. Grows standard fruit trees, small fruits, strawberry plants, ornamentals and shade trees. Employs agents. Issues catalogues. Evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs and peonies are specialties.

INDIANA

C. M. HOBBS & SONS, BRIDGEPORT—We are headquarters for apple and other stock, both fruit and ornamental. Catalogue. CATALPA SPECIOSA PURE.

W. C. REED, VINCENTES—Cherry trees, one and two year. General line of other stock.

J. K. HENBY & SON, GREENFIELD—We offer a complete assortment of General Nursery stock; expect to have over three million Catalpa Speciosa pure.

CORYDON NURSERY, J. M. ALSTOTT & SON—Growers of Nursery Stock. 50,000 Eldorado Blackberry plants this spring; prices very low; plants first class.

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DAVENPORT NURSERY CO., DAVENPORT—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, strawberry plants, ornamentals and shade trees. Employs agents. Issue catalogues.

KANSAS

THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO., WINFIELD—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, ornamentals, shade trees. Issue catalogues.

F. H. STANNARD, OTTAWA, KAN.—Growers and dealers in a choice line of fruit and

ornamental stock. Apple and forest tree seedlings a specialty. Catalpa Speciosa seedlings.

J. W. JONES & SON, ALLEN, MD.—Growers of Strawberry Plants. Catalogue mailed free.

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I. E. ILGENFRITZ'S SONS CO., MONROE—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, ornamentals, shade trees. Employs agents, issue catalogues.

MUTUAL NURSERIES, CHARLES A. ILGENFRITZ, MONROE, MICH.—Growers of high grade nursery stock. One mile south of city, on electric line.

MINNESOTA

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., LAKE CITY—Established in 1868. 1,200 acres, all at Lake City. Wholesale and retail. Largest growers of hardy stock in the United States.

NEBRASKA

MARSHALL BROTHERS, ARLINGTON, NEB.—Growers and propagators of a complete line of nursery stock. Also Fruit Farm. Issue catalogues and price.

FREMONT NURSERIES, R. E. FIELDS & SON, PROPRIETORS, FREMONT, NEB.—Growers and dealers in all kinds of fruit, ornamental and shade trees. Grape vines, small fruits, roses, shrubbery and all kinds of forest tree seedlings. Lowest prices consistent with quality.

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C. L. VAN INWAGEN, NEWARK, N. Y.—Grower and Dealer in Nursery Stock; Black Diamond, Ohio and Columbian Tips, Dahlia and Gladiolus Bulbs, German Iris, Phlox, Paeonies and Strawberry Plants.

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, W. L. McKAY, PROPRIETOR, GENEVA—Grower of fruit trees, small fruits, ornamental stock. PEACH TREES, constant renewal of buds from tested bearing trees. Issues catalogue.

W. & T. SMITH CO., GENEVA—Highest grade stock of fruit and ornamental trees,

shrubs, roses, evergreens, vines, etc. Catalogs. LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, ROCHESTER—Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, hardy plants. Catalog on request. LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTIONS IN AMERICA.

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY, NEWARK—Ornamentals, roses, clematis, tree hydrangeas, perennials, etc. Agents for foreign houses selling French fruit tree seedlings, Belgian Azaleas, exotic plants, etc. WHOLESALE ONLY.

GEORGE E. DICKINSON, 1 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY—Dealer in nursery stock. Importers of nursery stock and ornamentals. Agent in U. S. for E. T. DICKINSON, Chateaufort, Seine, France.

OHIO

STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE—Growers of everything that makes a complete nursery. Issues catalogues and price lists. Wholesale and retail. Specialists in whatever we propagate.

THE L. GREEN & SON CO., PERRY, LAKE COUNTY—A general line of all kinds of nursery stock.

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MILTON NURSERIES, A. MILLER & SONS, MILTON, ORE.—Growers and wholesale and retail dealers in general nursery stock. Choice varieties and genuineness, a specialty.

TEXAS

ALGOA FRUIT & NURSERY CO., ALGOA, TEXAS—Southern Specialists in oranges and other citrus fruits, Magnolia Figs, Magnolia Grandiflora, Jasmine, Arbor Vitae and hardy ornamentals. Wholesale and retail.

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DAVIS COUNTY NURSERIES, HARNES, DIX & CO., PROPRIETORS, ROY, UTAH—Growers and dealers in a general line of nursery stock.

WISCONSIN

THE COE CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO., FORT ATKINSON, WIS.—Growers of Choice, hardy nursery stock. Established 1875. Incorporated 1902.

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READY MADE PLATE BOOKS FOR NURSERYMEN.

Apple Seedlings Scions and Grafts

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EVERGREENS

Large Stock Both Seedlings and
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SPRUCE
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FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

Immense Stock of Seedlings, as follows:

CATALPA SPECIOSA
BLACK LOCUST
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HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES



Huntsville, Ala.

For the Spring of 1910
We Offer

Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches,
Roses, Pecans, Japanese Persim-
mons and Magnolia Grandifolia

In Large Quantities as Usual

See Our Price List for Particulars.

Address, **W. F. HEIKES, Mgr., Huntsville, Ala.**

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CHERRY TREES

Two Year in Car Lots

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One Year in Car Lots

These are EXTRA FINE.

ALSO GENERAL LINE OF OTHER NURSERY STOCK

Osage Hedge and Seedlings

BY THE MILLIONS

SPECIOSA CATALPA

BLACK LOCUST
RUSSIAN MULBERRY
HONEY LOCUST
OSAGE HEDGE

Selected Seed
Guaranteed pure
Our specialty for past ten years.
In carload lots. Very fine.
Our Wellington plant devoted
almost exclusively to forest tree
seedlings.

FANCY SHADE TREES

Shade trees in carload lots of Ash, Box Elder, Black Locust,
Catalpa Speciosa, American White Elm, Soft or Silver Maple.

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French Nursery Stocks

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince
Cuttings grown for the American trade. Pear and
Crab Apple Seeds. Most complete assortment of
Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs. Dutch
bulbs—Gladioli. Orders solicited and booked now
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APPLE TREES,

Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Russian Golden Willow

SEEDLINGS

Catalpa Speciosa, Honey Locust, Osage Orange

Flowering Shrubs and Evergreens

Write for Prices.

THE L. Green & Son Co.

Perry, Lake Co., Ohio

Specialties for Spring 1910

Fine line of 2-yr. Std. Pear 1-2 to 5-8 in. and 5-8 to 3-4 in..
strong on Bartlett's. Also Cherry, all grades. 2-yr. Concord
Grapes.

Catalpa Speciosa 8-10 ft.; American Elm 8-10 and 10-12 ft.;
Horse Chestnut, 5-6 ft.; Magnolia Accuminata; Norway
Maple; Silver Maple; Car. Poplars under 1 - 1-2 in.

A good assortment of shrubs and a nice collection of orna-
mentals.

Let us figure on your wants before placing your orders

Franklin Davis Nursery Co

Baltimore, Md.

We offer for Spring 1910

Apple, 1 and 2 year, leading varieties. Pear, Standard, Kieffer, Blight
Proof, Koonce, Garber, etc. Peach 1 year, standard varieties. Peach 2
year, June buds. Cherry, 1 and 2 year on Mahaleb. Apragus, best
leading kinds, 1 and 2 year. Privet, California, 1 and 2 year, fine. Privet,
Ibota, 1 and 2 year. Strawberry Plants, best varieties. Grape Vines, 1 and
2 year, heavy on one year Concord. White Birch, 10-12 ft. fine. Silver
Maple, 10-12 ft., 8-10 ft., 7-8 ft. Sugar Maple, 8-9 ft., 7-8 ft. Norway Maple, 7-8
ft., 6-7 ft. Poplars, Lombardy and Carolina, 1, 2 and 3 years. Catalpa Speciosa,
8-6 ft., fine. Weeping Willow, 8-9 ft., fine. Oriental Planes, 8-9 ft., fine.

We have a fine lot of Extra Heavy Shrubs, such as Hydrangea P. G.
Weigela, assorted; Althea, assorted; Judas Trees, Spireas, assorted; Eulalia,
Sno-balls, Lilacs, Strawberry Tree.

In large shade trees we have Sugar Maples, Elms, Box Elder, Catalpas,
Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Would accept orders to bud Peach on contract. Can commence
shipping October 1st., or earlier. Send us your Want List.

FAIRFIELD NURSERIES

FRUIT AND SEED FARMS

OFFER FOR SPRING, 1910—Grape Vines,
one and two years old, varieties largely Moore's
Early, Concord and Niagara. Also Scarlet or
Crimson Clover Seed and Cow Peas. Free from
weed seeds, re-cleaned and guaranteed first class.

Price List Upon Request

CHARLES M. PETERS

P. O. Address, SALISBURY, Wicomico Co., MD.

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Long Distance Phone and Telegraph, Salisbury, Md.

Sell These Strawberry Plants and Shade Trees— and Please Your Customers!



YOUR customers are reading their papers—they are learning faster and faster how easy it is to *grow* the fruit they use, instead of *buying* it. People who never used to think of such things are now planting out fruit—a small quantity at first perhaps, enlarging these plantings from year to year.

Among the most easily cultivated of garden fruits is the Strawberry. Millions of plants will be bought and set out this spring. Are *you* going to sell your share of them? You *can*, and we'll help you—by supplying you with plants that will thrive, and succeed—and bring your customers back to you for other things as well.

Our Strawberry Plants are a particularly splendid lot this Spring. We have TEN MILLION of them, about as handsome, we think, as ever grew—and we're selling them at prices so reasonable that they are really the cheapest, in the long run, that you can offer your customers.

They are in every sense strictly high grade plants—plenty of heavy roots, stocky crowns, with clean, thrifty leaves; they are all of reliable varieties—kinds whose fruit has made money for us at city markets.

Drop us a line stating your wants and we'll quote prices that will interest you. To be sure you don't let the matter slip your mind, *do it at once*—otherwise you may forget it till it's too late and the stock picked over.

Write Us About Shade Trees, Too

You know what a high grade of Ornamental Stock we grow—Shade Trees, Plants, and Vines, etc. The unusual care we take with this Department of our business has given our stock a splendid reputation.

We have a handsome assortment of almost every thing along these lines this year—would like to quote prices on whatever you need. Here is part of our March offering; other interesting items, with equally interesting prices will be found in our Monthly Stock list. Shall we send you a copy? A postal from you will bring it.

LIST OF SURPLUS STOCK

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

75,000 Auto.	70,000 Early Hathaway.	150,000 Nick Ohmer.
125,000 Aroma.	25,000 Fairfield.	35,000 New York.
38,000 Beder Wood.	50,000 Fendall.	40,000 New Home.
75,000 Bismark.	2,100,000 Gandy.	125,000 Oswego.
20,000 Brandywine.	125,000 Glen Mary.	500,000 Parsons Beauty.
150,000 Bubach.	500,000 Haverland.	110,000 Senator Dunlap.
40,000 Crimson Cluster.	60,000 Johnson's Early.	375,000 Sharpless.
25,000 Chesapeake.	300,000 Klondike.	200,000 Star.
70,000 Crescent.	140,000 Lady Thompson.	300,000 Superior.
30,000 Duncan.	185,000 Millionaire.	88,000 Sample.
140,000 Ekey.	140,000 Marshall.	100,000 Tennessee.
95,000 Excelsior.		

SHADE TREES

	8-10 ft.	6-8 ft.	5-6 ft.	5-6	4-5	3-4	2-3	18-24"	12-18"
Norway Spruce	1000	5000	5000	Norway Spruce		500	500	1000	1000
Silver Maple	3000	5000	5000	Koster Blue Spruce				2000	1000
Carolina Poplar	1000	2000	2000	Colorado Blue Spruce		100	100	100	1000
American Elm	500	500	500	Amer. Arb. Vit.	100	200	200	200	
Russian Mulberry	1000	1000	1000	Cal. Privet	5000	10000	15000	10000	5000
Catalpa		1000	1000	Barberry Thunbergii				1000	5000
American Black Ash	1000	1000	1000						
Box Elder	1000	1000	1000						

APPLE

	1 in. and up	1 to 1 in.	1 to 1 in.
Ben Davis		500	500
Grimes Golden	2000	2000	500
Nero	1000	1000	

Harrison's Nurseries
J.G. HARRISON & SONS PROPRIETORS
BERLIN MARYLAND

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